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ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

GOVERNMENT AND THE RELATIONS OF GERMANY AND FRANCE.

THE PERIL TO THE PEACE OF EUROPE—THE LIBERALS IN PARLIAMENT—MR. DISRAELI'S HEALTH—DR. KENEALY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 25, 1875.

Last evening Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons, gave official confirmation of the report that the English Government had thought it necessary to communicate with that of Germany with regard to the relations between that country and France. He stated that the nature of the representations was to correct misconception and to insure peace, and that the answer had been satisfactory; but he did not think that it would be for the public convenience that the correspondence should, for the present, be published. It will be seen that this statement appears to give some countenance to the recent panic, inasmuch as it implies that there really was a danger of peace being disturbed, and that it also suggests that the intervention of the Government of this country was required in order to prevent matters from reaching a critical point. As far as my information goes, Mr. Disraeli has greatly exaggerated the gravity of the occasion, and endeavored to snatch a little cheap credit from a very simple proceeding; and I have no doubt that the correspondence, when it is published, will show this. What happened, I believe, was pretty much this: Prince Bismarck had signified some real or affected apprehensions as to the recent organization of the French Army in a manner which seemed to require some notice from France, and which the French Government was itself anxious to explain, as the facts were quite misunderstood. But there was a difficulty in the French Government giving these explanations fully and directly on its own account, since this would be apt to be mistaken as a recognition of the right of the German Government to criticise its domestic arrangements. It was under these circumstances that the English Government came forward as a friend to assure Germany of its conviction that there was no substantial ground for alarm, and that the conduct of France did not constitute the menace which was supposed or pretended. This was, no doubt, a very good thing for the English Government to do. But, after all, there was nothing in it but a courteous formality, and it involved no responsibility. What the actual letter of the dispatches may have been I do not know, but I think it will be found that it was in this sense that the intervention took place.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

A few weeks ago it almost seemed as if the Liberals had sufficiently plucked up heart to prove to the Government the reality of the existence of an Opposition, although there was not much chance of being able on any point to defeat the Ministerial phalanx; and if, at the moment when Mr. Disraeli was hectoring about keeping Parliament sitting into the Autumn in order to compel it to do his behests, and when the irritation caused by the scarcely disguised revival of purchase in the Army was raw, the Liberals had had a chance of making a compact and hearty rush at the Treasury bench, there is no saying what might not have been done. Mr. Gladstone had suddenly come to the front again, tossing his plumes and brandishing his lance, and Hartingtonites and Forsterites were disposed to come together under his banner. The impulse, however, soon cooled down, and the stroke which was intended, if not to finish, at least to stagger the Ministry, has passed off like the flash of a cimeter in the air, causing a momentary wink, but doing no harm. This *fiasco* came off last night on the question of local taxation. Mr. Gladstone did not appear, and Mr. Disraeli held aloof from the debate, leaving Sir Stafford Northcote, who has clearly come to the front this session and is the real leader of the House, to bear the brunt of the attack. Prof. Fawcett on behalf of the Opposition, showed that delay in settling the relations between Imperial and local taxation was calculated to impede the social and economical progress of the country. It was so evident, however, that the Liberals were merely trying to force their opponents to show their cards, while taking good care to conceal their own, so that when they again came into office they should not be committed to anything very definite, that the battle was from the outset a mere farce, and the Government triumphed by a majority of 74, which may be taken to represent their full strength as a party.

MR. DISRAELI'S HEALTH.

Mr. Disraeli, I hear, is actually in a state of health which makes his friends uneasy. He is suffering from a sort of chronic influenza, accompanied by bronchitis, which, though it does not lay him up, keeps him very weak, and has greatly shaken his not very robust constitution. He has plenty of spirit, but not much animal vitality, and none of that steady appetite for regular meals of plain food which made Lord Palmerston the man he was. Instead of a mutton-chop and half a cup of tea, with a slice of toast, Palmerston's regular evening meal—he dined at 3 off roast mutton and potatoes—he has to trust to stimulants when there is anything special to be done.

DR. KENEALY.

How utterly Dr. Kenealy has gone down into the dirt may be gathered from the pitiful exhibitions he is now making of himself. He seems to have lost all self-respect and hope of doing anything, and to be expending himself in mere blackguard vituperation, in which the gross and brutal nature of the man comes out plainly enough. A day or two since he went down to see his constituents at Stoke, in Staffordshire, a great centre of metallurgical and earthenware industry. They are a very rough lot, but Dr. Kenealy seems to have about gone beyond them. He was rather coldly received, and a hiss having been heard, he went on in this strain: "If there are any enemies of the people here I would ask my friends to make quick work of such ruffians. ['That's it; a bloody nose;' laughter and applause.] This disturbance is made by the drunken penny-liners of the press. Why don't you eject these hired scoundrels, these drunken villains? In the course of my career through the potteries I have found that the working classes are gentlemen in mind and heart, and I have found that the snobocracy are blackguards. I hope the working classes will make an agreement never to buy a pound of cheese, or an ounce of tea, or a yard of calico at any of the shops which advertise in these lying papers. Don't enter a public house, don't drink a drop of beer in any house where these newspapers are read. A friend of mine, when they bring him the *Daily Telegraph*, in London, tears it in shreds and stamps the pieces under his feet. I hope I shall not be further interrupted by the rogues and monkeys who are here. We have had a great victory, we have put our enemies down, and we mean to keep the long-eared donkeys down. We cannot get rid of such animals without compelling the liars of the press to sign their names, and I am not sure that I shall not bring in a bill for that purpose. We shall then find one villain, who lives in a garret and has scarcely rags to cover him or food to eat, writing under the grand editorial 'We,' or another, who spends his life in drunkenness, and beats his wife, writing an eulogium on virtue, temperance, and religion. We will get their names, and shall be able to put into the hands of some strong, honest potter or some stalwart, iron-fisted miner an opportunity of meeting one of these slanderers in the street. There will be a shriek, and I leave you to guess what the stalwart miner will do with the villain. That is the way to stop lying. [Cries of 'That will be bad for the blackguard paper, the *Englishman*, then,' and 'Liberty of the press forever.'] We muzzle our mad dogs—why not our slanderers?" And here the Doctor began to be personally abusive to his audience, who were evidently turning against him. "As a rule," he said, "I have admired the handsome features I have seen in the potteries—[laughter and cries of 'Which sex?']—but I see here as ugly mugs as were ever exhibited." And so on, till he was hoarse. There could hardly be better evidence of the bursting of the bubble. Moreover, the claimant's friends are all at sixes and sevens among themselves.

Lord Rivers lately rebuked Dr. Kenealy for his ungentlemanly behavior, and now Mr. Biddulph, Roger's deluded cousin, repudiates the Doctor also, and the Doctor repudiates Biddulph, whom he declares to be a fool.

J. H. F.

THE MAYOR OF NEW-YORK TO BE INVITED TO THE INTERNATIONAL MUNICIPAL BANQUET — OCEAN FREIGHTS AND FARES.

LONDON, June 6.—The Corporation of London has resolved to invite the Mayor of New-York to the International Municipal Banquet which is to be held next month in the Guildhall.

The representatives of the Liverpool transatlantic steam-ship companies have come to an agreement in regard to rates of freight and passage fares.

A SHIP FROM NEW-YORK WRECKED AT HOLYHEAD.

LONDON, June 6.—The ship Niagara, Capt. MacFarlane, which sailed from New-York May 19, for Liverpool, has gone ashore at Holyhead and will probably be a total wreck. Her crew have all been saved.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF AN AUTHOR AND POLITICIAN—ELECTION OF A BONAPARTIST DECLARED INVALID.

PARIS, June 6.—Count De Rémusat, the eminent author and politician, is dead.

The committee of the Assembly to whom the subject was referred have decided that the election to the Assembly of M. Burgoing, Bonapartist, in the Department of Nièvre is invalid.

SPAIN.

COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE CENTRE—RUMORS OF ROYAL MARRIAGES PRONOUNCED UNFOUNDED.

MADRID, June 6.—Gen. Jovellar, formerly Captain General of Cuba, has been appointed to the command of the Army of the Centre.

The rumors which have for some time been in circulation of the coming marriage of King Alfonso with a German Princess, and of the Countess Girgenti with a Bavarian Prince, are unfounded.

OBITUARY.

COUNT DE REMUSAT.

A telegraphic dispatch announces to-day the death of Charles-François-Marie, Count de Rémusat, a distinguished writer and statesman. He was born in Paris in 1797. His father, the preceding Count de Rémusat, had been Chamberlain to the First Emperor, and the incumbent of other political offices, and his mother was Jeanne Gravier de Vergennes, an intimate friend of the Empress Josephine, and the author of an essay on the education of women published in 1824. The young Viscount was educated in Paris, studying law according to the custom of most French noblemen. He made a special study of politics and legislation, and published in his twenty-third year a small work on procedure by juries in criminal cases. From 1820 to 1830 he contributed to various publications, and in the latter year was one of the signers of a protest from the journalists of Paris against the memorable ordinances of July of that year. Being an intense liberal, he took an active part in politics on the establishment of the new order of things introduced by the Revolution of 1830. He was elected a Deputy from the City of Toulouse, but, fearing the consequences of the revolution if freed from all restraints, he placed himself in the opposition. For six years, although a professed liberal, he labored to restrain the application of the principles he held. In the "Left Centre" he was one of the most active supporters of M. Thiers in 1837. Three years later he became Minister of the Interior, but on the accession of M. Guizot to the direction of affairs M. de Rémusat was permitted to devote himself once more to literature and philosophy. In 1842 he became a member of the Academy of Political and Moral Science, and in 1846 a member of the French Academy. About this time he was, with M. Thiers, called upon to form part of the Ministry of Louis Philippe by the tardy concessions of that monarch to the reform party. After the revolution of February, 1848, he was chosen a member of the Constituent Assembly, the tenth of the twelve elected in Haute-Garonne, and became Vice President of the Committee on Military Affairs. Like most of the opposition leaders of the preceding régime, he voted constantly with the Right, but supported Gen. Cavaignac in certain measures, opposed by the other friends of M. Thiers and M. Barrot. In 1849 he was elected to the Corps Legislatif, and there sided with the monarchical party in opposing the men of the revolution, separating from them, however, on the declaration of the personal policy of the President, Louis Napoleon. After the ineffectual struggle against the fortunes of Louis Napoleon, the *coup d' état* of December, 1851, sent him into temporary exile, and, later, into retirement. His principal works gave him the reputation of the most brilliant representative of that school of philosophy of which Victor Cousin was leading inculcator. He was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1840.

BEQUESTS BY THE LATE MISS TELFAIR, OF GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 6.—The will of Miss Mary Telfair, who died last week, aged eighty-six years, a daughter of ex-Gov. Telfair, was filed in the office of Probate and Record on Saturday. Several munificent bequests are made to societies. To the Georgia Historical Society about $175,000 is given; to the Independent Presbyterian Church of Savannah, $80,000; to the Presbyterian Church at Augusta, $30,000; to the Hodgson Institute of Telfairville, the Christian Church endowment of Telfair, the Hospitals for Females endowment, Telfair's Academy of Art and Science, and other societies, and numerous persons, legacies are made, including handsome bequests to the colored family servants. The estate is valued at over a million dollars.

THE COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

THE PROVIDENCE CREW.

THE MEN THAT BROWN UNIVERSITY WILL SEND TO SARATOGA—A STRONG FRESHMAN CREW—THE ROWERS IN TRAINING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, June 4, 1875.

The representatives of Brown University have never appeared on the scene of the intercollegiate contests with much regularity. Sometimes they came and sometimes they stayed away. Generally they have sent a Freshman crew, but this year they send both. They sent a Freshman crew in 1870, when they scored their maiden victory; they also sent in 1871-2 and 1874. The college used, however, to participate frequently in the contests between Yale and Harvard, and to them must be attributed the honor of breaking up the exclusive character of those regattas. Yet, in spite of all these claims to regard from the public, it may be doubted whether boating has taken deep hold of this university. The character of the collegians for pluck is deservedly high, the physique of the men is above the average, the fondness for rowing is general among them, and the Seekonk River is a finer training ground, especially above the Red Bridge, than any other crew possesses, save perhaps Cornell. And yet, if we may judge from the fact that the representations of Brown have not been continuous, but have been apparently the result of a fitful and evanescent enthusiasm which flared up and then died away again, we must conclude that the boating organization has not been placed upon a permanent basis. Why it has not is a marvel, for these young men possess so many advantages over other colleges that one would naturally expect this to be the centre of collegiate aquatics. They need never want for money, for behind them is an exceedingly rich city, whose wealthy men are fanatically proud of Brown University, and would draw checks without stint if called upon. It seems as if they were waiting for some collegian who would gather together all the elements of boating, and crystallize them into a permanent, enthusiastic, and victorious navy.

Although the number of students upon the roster is but 250, it is clear that there is no lack of racing material, from the fact that the college sends two crews. And they do this in spite of their misfortune of last year in having their boat-house burned to the ground. It happened in the month of November, and is unaccountable, unless it was the act of an incendiary. The character of the students is peculiar. Not only does the university embrace the youth of Providence, but also of the rural towns of Massachusetts, Maine, New-Hampshire, and the north part of Connecticut. There is therefore here a just mingling of those elements of city and country life on which so much stress has been laid by writers on boating matters. From a just consideration of all the arguments which they have adduced on either side, it seems that the men from the country have more grit, and the men from the city more snap. When Brown University does go seriously to work to win the flags at the regatta, she will find a just commingling of both these elements in her crew.

THE UNIVERSITY CREW.

Of the men who were in the Freshman crew of last year there are in the University crew of this year the bow, the stroke, and the starboard stroke. When the question of another contest was revived in the Fall, Mr. S. J. Bradbury, who had pulled bow oar, was chosen Captain, though I fancy the stroke, Mr. F. H. Brown, has very greatly assisted in training. That gentleman appears to have kindled more enthusiasm in the minds of collegians here than any one since the time of Mr. Luther, who pulled stroke in the Freshman crew of 1870, which won Brown's solitary triumph. The men speak very proudly and confidently of Mr. Brown's powers, and think that, if he would enter for the scull, he might be victorious even over the redoubtable Julian Kennedy, of Yale. Between the Captain and this gentleman the following crew was picked out to row for the university, though it is possible that later some changes may be made:

	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow, S. J. Bradbury, '77	21	5.10½	155
Port bow, W. C. Joslin, '76	21	5.11	165
Starboard waist, S. Roper, '76	22	5.10½	165
Port waist, W. A. Peck, '77	21	6.00	168
Starboard stroke, C. M. Lee, '77	21	5.11	155
Stroke, F. H. Brown, '75	22	5.10	155
Substitute, C. E. Field, '75	21	5.11½	165

The men worked in the gymnasium during the Winter—that is, the end of it—going through the exercises generally, and not confining themselves to the rowing weights. They commenced to diet themselves about May, when they first went on the water. Their food is liberal, and they allow themselves coffee semi-occasionally. They eat very little fish, but make the staple of their meals underdone meat. They do not walk or run in the morning, but row three miles a day, sometimes at one hour, sometimes at another, being a little troubled about their examinations, which come off in a few days. Their present style, therefore, cannot be taken as a criterion of what they will do when the scholastic load is taken off their minds, and they can settle down to serious training. It not unfrequently happens now that the six cannot row together, in consequence of recitations, so they go out in pairs, in the order at which they arrive at the boat-house. This happened to be the case when I was there, though I can find no substantial reason why they should not have rowed together late in the evening. To tell my honest opinion, I do not think they work very hard at their training, at least so far. I think that, when there must be a sacrifice made of a pleasure or of rowing, the latter is the victim. When I compare their style of doing things with the wonderful Wesleyans, who, I really believe, from pure conscientiousness go to the opposite extreme, I am not surprised that the Wesleyans are always among the first, and the Brownites among the rear guard. It is clear to me that the man has not yet appeared at Brown University who can give them the necessary enthusiasm for the regatta. Because enthusiasm, like love, is eager to make sacrifices for the beloved object. But I do not see any sacrifices made here for boating. In fact, if this crew does not take a turn and mend, they stand an excellent chance to be last.

THE FRESHMEN.

There is much more enthusiasm in the Freshmen crew, and I augur far more hopefully of their prospects. For muscle is good, skill is better, but enthusiasm is best of all. It is the *morale* that masters. And the *morale* of the Freshmen crew is excellent. The men were picked out by Bradbury and Brown, and are being trained and coached by Mr. Luther. This is the crew:

	Age.	Height.	Weight.
I. O. Winslow, bow	19	5.9½	160
A. N. Fairbanks, port bow	23	5.9½	155
G. F. Weston, starboard waist	21	5.9½	171
F. T. Whitman, port waist	24	5.9	175
G. Goodwin, starboard stroke	18	5.8	150
J. B. Parrett, stroke and Captain	21	5.10½	155

This is not so even, perhaps, as the University crew, but even enough, and those mature men in the middle of the boat ought to tell on the day of the race. They have been rowing steadily in a shell which they bought of Amherst from the beginning of the last month, and have done far steadier work than the other crew. I think a little more would not hurt them, however, for rowing three miles a day is hardly sufficient work. However, they are in good trim. Mr. Winslow comes from Larone, Me.; Mr. Fairbanks from Fitzwilliam, N. H.; Mr. Weston from Hancock, N. H.; Mr. Whitman from Milton, Nova Scotia; Mr. Goodwin from Providence, R. I.; Mr. Parrott from Darlington, S. C.

The one trouble with this college is that they have not sufficient equipments for two crews. They have neither boats enough nor oars enough, and unless some miracle is wrought they will both go to Saratoga half-trained, and this is a thing that I cannot understand, because Providence is so wealthy that if boating were popular the money necessary for the two crews would be more easily got there than either in New-York or Boston. Both these latter cities are too large and grand to care for boating from a local point of view. But this is not the case with Providence. If, therefore, money is not forthcoming in sufficient quantities, it must be either that the crews do not care to make the appeal, or that they have made it and the citizens have not cared to respond. And I am sorry for this because the material of the crews is very good. Even as the case stands now I think the Freshmen crew has a very good chance of victory. It compares favorably with other Freshmen crews in size and age, and with even moderate training will be uncommonly hard to beat. The two men in the waist are splendid specimens of muscular development. Whitman is a sort of cut-down Hercules, and is singularly matured even for twenty-four. And in the stroke they have a man full of fire and enthusiasm who will spurt with the best. I think very highly of this Freshman crew, and hope to see them at Saratoga in good condition.

GAR.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

THE INTERRUPTED WORK IN THE MAHANOY AND SHENANDOAH COLLIERIES TO BE RESUMED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 6.—There was some uneasiness felt at Ashland last night owing to rumors of demonstrations to be made at a meeting to be held last night, but all passed off quietly. At Mahanoy City and Shenandoah all was quiet to-day. At the former place, all the collieries that had started last week, and were stopped by raiders, will resume work to-morrow morning. The military have made preparations to secure protection to all and insure a continuance of work, and with this view all the members of the Militia who were absent when the orders were given to march have to-day joined their companies, which to-morrow will have their full complement of men. It is thought it may be found necessary to send troops to the vicinity of Glen Carbon and Ashland, should the raiders continue, as they did on Friday, compelling the small operators to suspend work.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire yesterday morning at Hull, Ontario, destroyed Gilman's large steam saw mill, the engine-house only being saved. The loss of this mill—one of the finest in America—will throw out of employment 400 men, and is estimated at $200,000, including the loss on logs that will result from being kept over. The property is insured for $75,000 in the following companies: Royal, $20,000; Phenix, $10,000; Royal Canadian, $20,000; Imperial, $7,000; Commercial Union, British American, Liverpool, London, and Globe, $5,000 each, and the Western, $3,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

One of the large grammar school buildings in Springfield, Mass., known as the Hooker School-house, was the scene of a destructive fire about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The roof was entirely burned off, and the desks, furniture, and fittings of the upper floor destroyed, including two pianos and a library belonging to the school. The building was damaged to the extent of $15,000, on which there is no insurance. About 400 pupils are for the time without school accommodations, but temporary school quarters will be provided. The fire was probably of incendiary origin.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the four-story brown-stone dwelling, No. 31 West One Hundred and Thirtieth street. The building is owned by R. H. Fested, and was elegantly furnished throughout, though unoccupied. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained, and before the flames could be extinguished the building and furniture were damaged to the amount of $10,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

An incendiary fire in Hamilton, Ontario, yesterday morning, destroyed Hill's cabinet factory, Herald Brothers' piano factory, North's tin shop, two storehouses connected with Copp's foundry, two dwelling-houses, a large quantity of lumber and molding frames, and several small sheds. The total loss is about $50,000.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the apartments of John Scully, on the second floor of the tenement house, No. 348 First avenue, causing $100 damage.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Bristow returned to Washington on Saturday night.

In a game of base-ball, at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the Athletics scored 14 and the New-Havens 2.

The total liabilities of the chartered banks in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec on April 30 last amounted to $95,528,966, and the total assets to $175,919,503.

A game of base-ball, on Saturday, in Providence, R. I., between the Rhode Island and Boston Junior Clubs, resulted in a victory for Rhode Island by a score of 9 to 8.

Ezra C. Read, for many years President of the City Bank, and a Director of the New-York and New-Haven and Hudson River Railroad Companies, died suddenly of heart disease on Saturday evening, at New-Haven, Conn.

In a game of base-ball, on Saturday, in Hartford, Conn., the Hartford "professionals" scored 3 and Yale University 1. Nothing was made by either club until the eighth inning, when the Hartfords scored 2, and on the last inning each club scored 1.

The St. Louis Brown Club defeated the Boston Reds, at St. Louis, on Saturday. After the fifth inning the excitement was intense, and when the Browns won the game the enthusiasm was unbounded, ladies and gentlemen alike rising and cheering in the most vociferous manner. The score was:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
St. Louis Browns	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	—5
Boston Reds	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

A TRENTON POLICEMAN FATALLY SHOT.

TRENTON, N. J., June 6.—Last night at a late hour Policeman Reupp was shot and fatally wounded by a desperado named James Keenan. Several roughs were conducting themselves in a boisterous manner, and Reupp, with Officer Hartman, attempted to arrest them, when Keenan drew a pistol and fired at Reupp, inflicting a mortal wound, the bullet entering the abdomen and taking a downward course. The wounded man was immediately taken home and medical aid summoned. The ball was probed for without success. Keenan, who refuses to say anything about the affair, was remanded to jail. He is one of the most desperate characters in the city. At 6 o'clock this evening Reupp was sinking, and the doctors say that he cannot live. They have been unable to find the bullet. He has a wife and four children.

WASHINGTON.

SEIZURES OF ILLICIT STILLS.

A RAID FROM COLUMBIA, S. C., INTO THE MOUNTAINS—CAPTURE OF SEVEN STILLS, A QUANTITY OF WHISKY, AND FIVE OF THE SMUGGLERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—It will be recollected that last April L. Cass Carpenter, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Columbia, S. C., District, applied to Commissioner Douglass for the use of troops in making arrests and seizures of illicit distilling establishments. Carpenter's request was refused, as it seemed at the time, very properly. The Columbia newspapers just received state that Carpenter has sent out a raiding party, consisting of one Deputy Collector, one Deputy Marshal, and ten soldiers, and has captured seven stills, a large quantity of whisky, and five prisoners. Four of them were held to bail for appearance at the next term of court, and one escaped. The mountain sections of the State give shelter to numerous small stills, and the aggregate production of bad whisky which pays no tax is undoubtedly very considerable.

CORRECTIONS ON PROOFS SENT THROUGH THE MAILS.

OPINION OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT—NO BUSINESS COMMUNICATION ABOUT PAPER OR BINDING PERMITTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department has given the following opinion in relation to the extent to which authors and publishers should be permitted to make a correction of proof-sheets which are sent through the mails without subjecting them to a higher rate of postage than is charged on mailable matter of the third class:

"I am of opinion that the law should not be construed so as to limit the corrections to be made to those of a typographical or merely verbal nature, such as the use of wrong letters, nor to the exclusion of any new matter which the author may desire to insert, in order to put the intended publication in the form in which he desires it to be published. Any corrections, or change of words or sentences, or the insertion of entirely new sentences, if made for that purpose, does not affect its character as a 'corrected proof-sheet,' nor subject it to a higher rate of postage. All marginal notes necessary to the perfection of the 'matter' are allowable; but they should not extend beyond it, and embrace matter such as the quality of the paper on which the publication is to be printed, or the binding in which it is to be bound, or other matters of like character."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

SENATOR MORTON ON THE OHIO CAMPAIGN—THE MISSING TREASURY PACKAGE—THE MAILS AND THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Senator Morton arrived here from Indiana last evening, and will remain three or four days. He is in excellent health, and says he has not been better for several years. He has been invited to speak during the political canvass in Ohio, and intends to accept, but has not yet fixed upon a time. He talks hopefully of the prospects for Republican success in the West.

THE MISSING TREASURY PACKAGE.

There are as yet no developments concerning the package of money missing from the Treasury Department. The detectives seem satisfied that the money will ultimately be recovered, and so does Treasurer Spinner, but it cannot be learned if they have at this time any clue to it. The secret-service men publicly express no theories upon the subject of the loss; but from certain evidences it is believed they are not satisfied that the thief was an employe of the Treasury, but that the robbery was accomplished by some outsider who had access to the cash room on the day the loss was discovered. Gen. Spinner seems fixed in his original views of the matter, but admits that the very rigid search that has been made has resulted in nothing to place beyond a doubt a culpability in his office. He cannot understand how an outsider, without collusion of an employe, could effect the robbery. This is the sixth serious loss of this character that has happened during his administration, and in every case a portion, if not all, of the lost money has been recovered.

ANOTHER RAILROAD OBSTRUCTOR OF THE MAILS.

President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, refuses to permit the postal car to pass over his road with the limited express. This will require that the mails between New-York and Washington be forwarded as heretofore, and their arrival at and departure from New-York will be in accordance with the old regulations. President Hinckley, and neither Scott nor Garrett, is the real monopolist, so far as the carrying business between here and New-York is concerned, and is not disposed to accommodate the Government nor the public, except on his own terms. He has more than once threatened to withdraw the postal-cars entirely from his road, but has not quite the courage to stand alone in defiance of the law of Congress.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATION AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The Secretary of State has been officially informed that, by the royal decree of the Netherlands Government, H. C. Vanderhoumen has, at his own request, been relieved as Commissioner for the Centennial Exhibition, and Baron W. G. Bronster Vanderzyp appointed in his place. The Secretary has also received information from Stockholm that the Riksdag has appropriated $93,800 in gold, the full amount asked for, to defray the expenses of taking part in the Centennial Exhibition. Mahlon Chance, Consul at Nassau, New-Providence, writes to the Secretary that the people of the Bahamas are making vigorous efforts to be represented at the Centennial Exhibition.

CUSTOMS TARIFF DECISIONS.

The Treasury Department has instructed the Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis, that the proper rate of duty on wool guipure lace is fifty cents per pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem. The Treasury has also decided that the reduction of five per cent in lieu of breakage on effervescing wines, liquors, &c., in bottles, under section 2 of the act of February 8, 1875, is to be made from the number of cases specified in the invoice. The same result would be reached by assessing duty on the entire invoice and then deducting five per cent. from the amount thus ascertained. It is announced that tamarinds under the free list include only the articles in its natural condition. If preserved in sugar or molasses, they are dutiable at thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, under the provision in Schedule M for fruits preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses. The Collector at Detroit is advised that machinery of an American vessel, such vessel having been burned in Canadian waters and the machinery having subsequently been the subject of purchase and sale, is liable to duty, under article 477, General Regulations 1874. Fish caught from the inland lakes or the Canadian tributaries thereof are not free under the Treaty of Washington, but when imported and entered in good faith for immediate consumption as fresh fish are free under the tariff rules, but if salted and packed after importation they are liable to duty at the rate of fifty cents per 100 pounds.

REPAIRS AT MOUNT VERNON.

At the council of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association at their meeting yesterday, instructions were given for such repairs at the Mount Vernon estate as are absolutely necessary. A resolution was passed expressing the satisfaction of the Council at the general condition of the premises.

CHARGES OF MALFEASANCE DISMISSED.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved of the finding of the commission appointed to investigate the charges preferred by W. E. Sawyer against Major Wilbur, an examiner in the Patent Office, of malfeasance in office, and dismissed the case against him.

THE BLACK HILLS.

As the visit of the Sioux to Washington to negotiate with the Government for the relinquishment of the Black Hills has proved a failure, and as the Indians left here much dissatisfied, difficulties are apprehended between them and such whites as may enter their territory seeking gold. It is estimated that the Sioux can muster from 3,000 to 5,000 warriors, about half of them armed with rifles, and the remainder with bows and arrows. The Government, meanwhile, will endeavor to prevent adventurers from going to that country, still having some hope, through the medium of commissions, to effect a treaty with the Sioux. A letter has been received here, giving an account of a trip in May, undertaken by a party of the First United States Infantry, through the Indian country, to destroy three log-cabins, said to have been erected last Fall by miners as relay houses on their route to the Black Hills, on Okiendoka Creek, a tributary of the White River and about one hundred and forty miles from Brule Agency, Dakota Territory. The soldiers failed to find any, the report being false and put in circulation by the Indians.

ASSIGNMENTS OF PROMINENT ARMY OFFICERS.

There is a report, which, however, is not officially confirmed, that Quartermaster Gen. Meigs, having been assigned to special duty with his brevet rank of Major General, will be placed in command of the Department of the South, with head-quarters at Louisville, and then Gen. McDowell will go to Europe on leave, and upon his return will be placed upon the retired list.

THE PRINTERS.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION TO OPEN IN BOSTON TO-DAY.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—The twenty-third annual session of the International Typographical Union begins in the Common Council chamber of the City Hall to-morrow and the meeting will continue daily until Friday. The Reception Committee of the Union in Boston and the vicinity have arranged to entertain the delegates very handsomely. The delegates are quartered at the Revere House, and this morning a carriage-ride was arranged for the guests to the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, and other places of interest were visited. To-morrow morning the business session will be opened with prayer by Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., and after the opening exercises have ended an adjournment will be had to enjoy the hospitalities of the New-England Franklin Club. On Tuesday the business session will be resumed, and in the evening the delegates will visit the Howard Athenæum. An invitation has also been extended by Mr. Arthur Cheney to visit the Globe Theatre and witness the performance of "Evangeline" on such evening as they may fix. On Wednesday, at the conclusion of the business session, the delegates will become the guests of the city, and will take a sail down the harbor. The crowning event of the week is fixed for Thursday evening, when the Boston Union tender their guests a reception, ball and banquet at Odd Fellows' Hall, and for this occasion most elaborate preparations have been made. On Friday the session closes, with the election of officers for the ensuing year, and most of the delegates will then take their departure. About sixty delegates are now here, and many more are expected to-night and to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 7—1 A. M.—The barometer still remains high in the Lower Missouri Valley, and thence to Texas, with cool northerly winds and clear weather. Northwest winds, stationary pressure, occasional rain and partly cloudy or cloudy weather have prevailed over the upper Mississippi Valley the lakes, and the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. North-west to south-west winds, occasional rain, and partly cloudy weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. Falling barometer, south-west to northerly winds and partly cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States, with occasional rain in the former. The rivers have risen at St. Louis and La Crosse and fallen at Petersburg, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, cooler, cloudy weather and occasional rain, clearing in the afternoon.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, cool and clear weather.

For the lakes, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, occasional rain, cooler, clearing, or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling, followed in the afternoon by rising barometer, south-east to south-west and north-west winds, occasional local storms, cooler, partly cloudy, and clearing weather.

The Lower Missouri and Lower Ohio Rivers will probably rise and the Lower Mississippi remain stationary or fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	65°	65°	3:30 P. M.	84°	80°
6 A. M.	65°	65°	6 P. M.	76°	75°
9 A. M.	72°	71°	9 P. M.	78°	71°
12 M.	76°	76°	12 P. M.	68°	64°

Average temperature yesterday.....71½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....72°

A TRAGIC AFFAIR IN VERMONT.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., June 6.—A shocking tragedy occurred here his morning, involving arson, attempted murder, and suicide. Henry C. Greene, a respected farmer and Magistrate, living in the southern suburbs, was awakened early in the morning. Finding his barn on fire he went out and was fired upon twice. He returned to the house, gave an alarm, and aroused the neighbors. His house and barn were consumed, involving a loss of $4,000. The citizens turned out at daylight and scoured the vicinity for the would-be murderer. Finally, suspicion fell on Clifton S. Weeks, a neighbor. While search was being made for him a pistol shot was heard, and on going to the spot, a shed near the scene of the first attempted tragedy, he was found in a dying condition, with his throat cut and a bullet-wound in his temple. Disappointed love and the belief that Mr. Greene had influenced the object of his affection against him, led to the tragedy. Mr. Greene's wounds are but slight.

DR. PETERS' LATEST DISCOVERY.

UTICA, N. Y., June 6.—Dr. Peters, in a communication to the *Morning Herald* announcing his discovery of Friday morning, expresses the opinion that he discovered two planets instead of one. He writes: "The second object is not far from the first, in 17 hours 16 minutes of right ascension, and in 23° 3' of south declination. It is only of the twelfth magnitude, and, as daylight was intervening, I could not make sure of its motion and its planetary nature, though the absence of any indication of a star upon my chart in that position makes it rather probable the next night will decide it."

THE FRENCH TURF.

THE RACE FOR THE GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS.

SALVATOR AN EASY WINNER, NOUGAT SECOND, AND PERPLEXE THIRD—THE ENGLISH HORSES NOWHERE.

PARIS, June 6.—All Paris had a holiday to-day, the occasion being the twelfth annual race for the Grand Prize of Paris—a dash of a mile and seven furlongs, open to all three-year-old colts and fillies of every nationality. The attendance was enormous, and as a French-bred colt won with the greatest ease, followed by three other French-bred colts, the enthusiasm was something wonderful, especially as none of the English horses, Claremont, Camballo, or Seymour, were any where near at the finish. The race was won very easily by Salvator, the winner of the French Derby, run two weeks ago to-day, against which five to one was laid. Nougat, the second to Salvator for the Derby, starting the favorite at seven to two, finished as he did for the Derby, second, with Perplexe, against whom 20 to one was laid, third. The following are the conditions and starters in the races:

THE GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS—100,000 francs (£4,000) in specie. Half by the City of Paris and half by the five great railway companies, for entire colts and fillies foaled in 1872, of every description and country, added to a sweepstakes of 1,000 francs (£40) each; 600 francs, (£24,) and 500 francs (£20) only if declared by midnight on the Wednesday preceding the race, and 100 francs (£4) if declared by midnight on the 1st May, 1875; the second horse to receive 10,000 francs, (£400,) and the third 5,000 francs, (£200,) out of the stakes; colts to carry 55 kilos, (about 121 pounds;) fillies 53½ kilos, (about 118 pounds;) dash of about one mile and seven furlongs; closed with 223 subscribers.

M. A. Lupin's ch. c. Salvator, by Dollar, dam Sauvagine, 121 pounds	1
M. C. Comtes F. de Lagrange's b. c. Nougat, by Consul, dam Nebuleuse, 121 pounds	2
M. Davis' b. c. Perplexe, by Vermont, dam Peripetie, 121 pounds	3
M. Henry's b. c. Rabagas, II., by Ruy Blas, dam Claudine, 121 pounds	4
Capt. Machell's b. c. Claremont, by Blair Athol, dam Cimbra, 121 pounds	0
Mr. Vyner's b. c. Camballo, by Cambuscan, dam Little Lady, 121 pounds	0
Mr. Joseph Dawson's b. c. Seymour, by Lord Clifden, dam Fabiola, 121 pounds	0
M. Lupin's b. f. Almanza, by Dollar, dam Bravade, 118 pounds	0
M. A. Lupin's ch. f. Pensacola, by Dollar, dam Pergola, 118 pounds	0
M. A. Lupin's br. c. St. Cyr, by Dollar, dam Finlander, 121 pounds	0
M. H. Jenning's b. c. La Vemard, by Ventre St. Gris, dam Valeriane, 121 pounds	0

HOW THE DERBY WAS RUN AT CHANTILLY.

THE GAUL AS A SPORTING MAN—EN ROUTE FOR THE COURSE—HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES—THE JOCKEYS AND PRIZES—THE RACES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, May 24, 1875.

The last day of the Spring meeting at Chantilly, now known as "the French Derby," or the two thousand guineas of the French turf, has become so popular that it takes rank with the Grand Prix de Paris. The Prix du Jockey Club, run for at Chantilly, is but little over 75,000 francs, with 1,000 francs to each of the second and third best horses, but where there is so little difference in the value of the honors to be gained, a monetary difference of some 25,000 francs is comparatively a matter of little consequence. In the world of fashion there is a certain percentage in favor, of the contest at Longchamps, since its proximity to the city admits of a better display of the latest inventions in the way of *chapeaux* and *robes*; but to that class which is styled *sportmens*, and which affects everything that is supposed to be English, the "Dair-bee" is a real delight. They can go to it dressed as nearly like an English stable-boy as it is possible for them to imagine; or, as they believe, or are assured by their tailors, in the costumes worn by great English Lords and noted turfmen whenever they appear upon the course. This costume consists of a very tight bob-tailed coat of most astonishing cut, buttoned closely; of trowsers cut so large at the bottom that they nearly cover the foot, while fitting tightly about the knee; of a field-glass slung across the shoulder; of a broad-brimmed hat very much curled, and the whole completed by a bouquet in the button-hole and a thick short cudgel in the hand. In the city, a big-headed bull-pup is required to make the *tout ensemble* quite complete. In case the skies are lowering, every man carries an ulster or a water-proof of most astounding shape, and which is supposed to make the wearer look exceedingly English and sportive, and a real *turfite*. The number of young men who thus make guys of themselves is something incredible; but such is the power of fashion that even those who are gifted with medium intelligence, and have been exposed to the catching manners of good society, are apt to follow the mode in order to be, or rather to be considered, "in the movement." I have more than once alluded to the fact that English words have invaded the language of the turf, owing to the fact that all the jockeys in France are English, and a familiarity with them—which may refer to the jockeys as well as to the words—is considered a matter of prime necessity. On and about the course the word "yes" is nearly always substituted for "oui," although the speaker may know nothing at all of English, and the common greeting is "How do you do?" pronounced as a single word. All this is very harmless and very amusing; and on the whole I am inclined to think that it has its useful side, for when fashion leads young Frenchmen to open-air sports and athletic exercises, there is an evident advantage in the present, and some hope of amelioration in the future. When the French mind is turned to intellectual pursuits, it rarely fails to produce remarkable results, and to show many brilliant qualities; but the above refers solely to the class that never does anything useful, and which might do a great deal worse than imitate the English, however feebly, in their love for field sports.

FROM PARIS TO CHANTILLY—HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

The weather was superb in the morning, giving promise of great heat, however, and no one was deterred from going to the Derby through fear of rain. The unfortunate experience at La Marche had caused an anxious study of the barometer; but by 11 o'clock all doubts had been dissipated, and "all Paris"—the *tout Paris* of society—was soon en route for the Northern station. Notwithstanding the unusual influx of travelers, means for sending them on comfortably had been provided by the company, and train after train was started in quick succession. At one moment the Rue de Lafayette was filled with carriages taking people to the station, and blocked up for nearly half a mile. It is an agreeable excursion from Paris to Chantilly, and, on escaping from the city, one finds no little pleasure in the country town. The château, the green lawn, the gardens, reservoirs, woods, and avenues are full of interest, and the history of Chantilly is rich in details that furnish food for reflection.

The Montmorencys—those friends of the arts and of splendid hunting parties—once received their sovereign at Chantilly, and the Princes of Condé perpetuated their traditions and continued their splendid hospitality. It was in the château that Vatel committed suicide, because the fish did not arrive in time to be served in course, as he supposed. The *Roi-Soleil* was there; the tidal train of the time did not arrive at the expected moment; the dinner had to be given without fish; and that was more than Vatel could bear. There have been many grand fêtes at Chantilly, the grandest of all, perhaps, being that given by Louis-Henri de Condé to the Emperor of Russia. Paul I., traveling under the name of the Comte du Nord, paid him a visit. The reception was magnificent. After dinner the Prince invited the Comte du Nord to join a hunting party in the forest. The Condés were known as great hunters, and at any other time there would have been nothing strange in the proposal, but when the dinner ended night had already come. The Emperor thought the invitation a joke, and made the bearer repeat it three times before he could believe that the Prince intended to hunt wild boar in the dark. He acceded to the request, and at a signal the hunting horns were sounded, the horses brought up, and the hounds taken to the forest. The Prince and Paul I. got in the saddle, and started off, followed by a troop of gentlemen and several ladies. A buck was soon started, and all at once the whole forest was lighted. Thousands of peasants appeared with torches, making the avenues as clear as day, and notwithstanding the distance run by the buck, the huntsmen always found the same number of torches in their path. This fancy, as can be imagined, cost an enormous fortune. The party returned after the death of the stag, to find a supper prepared for them in a sort of tent, hung with emblems of the hunt, the curtains being looped up upon antlers, and the draperies being tapestry representations of the chase. At the end of the supper the Prince asked the Emperor where he thought he was. "I think I am in the Château de Condé," was the reply; "the most nobly hospitable of princes, and in his finest apartment." As if by magic the tent was raised, a sliding partition was drawn away, and the party found themselves eating in company with 300 horses. The Prince de Condé had received the Emperor in his stables. The magnificence of these buildings was such that the owners had more pride in them than in all the rest. When the Duc de Bourbon returned in 1814 to Chantilly his first question was, "Have the stables been respected?" On being assured that they were intact, he said, "Now, you need not fear telling me the rest." These stables are still the wonder of visitors, but, of course, the Duc d'Aumale does not keep them up in the style of the Prince de Condé. It was from the last Duc de Bourbon, the Prince de Condé, who committed suicide, the father of the Duc d'Enghien, that he inherited this splendid domain. But he had no direct heir to inherit it from him. His eldest son, the Prince de Condé, died abroad while traveling, and his other son, the Duc de Guise, died two years ago. It is probable that the eldest son of the Comte de Paris will inherit Chantilly at the death of its present owner.

THE JOCKEYS AND PRIZES.

For some twenty years Chantilly has been like the Epsom Downs, the seat of the racing and training stables. There are several in the vicinity, owned by wealthy turfmen or associations, and this gives rise to a large colony of English jockeys, trainers, and stable-boys. They are preferred to the French, not so much on account of their skill, but because they are less susceptible to outside influences. It is a remarkable fact that, despite the great temptations constantly offered them, not one has yet been known to betray his master or to tamper with a horse. The first Prix du Jockey Club was run for in 1836, and was won by Lord Seymour's Frank. The same celebrated sportsman carried off the same prize two more years, or for three years in succession. The prize was then 5,000 francs, plus the gate-money. In 1840 it was raised to 7,000 francs; in 1847 to 10,000 francs; in 1854 to 15,000 francs; in 1855 to 20,000 francs, and since that time to 30,000 francs. This year the whole sum amounted to 74,350 francs, plus 2,000 francs to the second horse, which latter sum, on account of a dead heat, was divided between Nougat and Saint-Cyr.

THE THRONG.

It was a curious spectacle to see the trains arrive to turn out hundreds of people, some of them hurrying away to have a look at the horses, some running about the town in search of breakfast. Those who did not breakfast in Paris before starting, were forced to go hungry, for long before the regular breakfast hour, there was nothing eatable left in Chantilly. Another and less agreeable spectacle was that of a swarm of beggars and invalids, lame, halt, and blind, the most disgusting collection of cripples that ever assembled at any one spot. They had come to play upon the superstitions of the betters, and asked for charity on the ground that it would *porter bonheur*, or give good luck in betting. But there was an air of insincerity about the beggars which did not produce a very good effect, and while some gave through superstition, others hastened away from the spectacle, excusing themselves on the ground that they had no change, or promising to give on their return if they did have good luck. A good rule is not to give at all when going to races, through fear that one may have bad luck by giving to an unworthy object or from having encouraged mendicity, and on returning one does not feel like giving if he has had bad luck, and if not he is in too great a hurry to catch the train. No one can doubt the fictitious character of all this misery, for it is all licensed for the occasion; but if one-third of it was really deserving, it would not say much for the Duc d'Aumale, the lord of this vast domain, and one of the richest princes in Europe. He took 40,000 francs from the Commune to put into his own pocket after the war, and the best thing he could do would be to fund this sum and give the proceeds to the mendicants who annoy the people entering his village.

THE RACES.

The course looked exceedingly well and the turf was in good condition. Before 1 o'clock the grand stand was filled, the centre tribune being reserved by the Duc d'Aumale for himself and the members of his family. He had with him Gen. de Cissey, the Prince de Joinville, and nearly all the Orleans Princes. On the right was the aristocratic tribune, and on the left that occupied by the class of which I first spoke, and by ladies famous upon the stage and in certain walks of life. The first races were not of great importance, though greatly enjoyed, the entire interest of the day centring upon the Prix du Jockey Club. For some time M. Lupin's Saint-Cyr has been the favorite, but the betting men had singled out Salvator, Colchique, Rabagas, and Perplexe as possible rivals. When the horses were seen upon the turf the odds upon Nougat immediately fell, and many believed that the honors of the day would be carried off by Count Lagrange. It was known that Salvator was to give way to his stable-companion, Perplexe, or at least it was thought so, and hence the betting upon this really fine animal was not very lively. After a false start, the eighteen horses got off in a line, gradually settling down into their places, the cracks holding back until they came to the hill. Then Nougat took the lead, but suddenly the jockey, Carver, was seen to reel in his saddle, and Saint-Cyr gained a length, Salvator pushing up also. Perplexe was left behind, almost out of the race already, and as there was no chance of winning with that animal, Salvator had to do his best for the honor of M. Lupin's stables. At the homestretch he came up with Saint-Cyr and Nougat, passing both when near the stand, and, coming in ahead, the two last making a dead heat for the second place. It was then found that Carver had broken a stirrup for the second time this year, having done the same thing at Longchamps a month ago, and had ridden Nougat in under this great disadvantage. There is very little doubt that Count Lagrange would have won this race with Nougat had it not been for this accident. As might be anticipated, some ugly things were whispered about the course, particularly by those who had lost their money, and any other jockey but Carver would have been absolutely ruined by this accident. No one doubts his honesty, however, though it was thought that some one had tampered with his saddle. The probability is that, as he is getting stout, he wished to reduce his weight as much as possible, and sacrificed strength for this purpose. By a singular coincidence, the colors of Salvator were worn this day by Isabelle, who was allowed to sell flowers about the stand.

SOME PECULIARITIES OF RACE HORSES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There is an inclination sometimes to confound a severe race and a severe finish. The two expressions do not mean by any means the same thing. A severe race may be won with very great ease, but the pace has been severe throughout. On the other hand, a race run at so moderate a pace that there has been no "tailing off" may produce the severest and most desperate finish. To finish well is obviously one of the qualities most essential both in a jockey and in a horse; but, as there are jockeys, so there are horses that have not that quality naturally, and cannot attain it artificially. Some horses, again, seem to it inherit it to a remarkable degree, while others appear to inherit a lack of it. It is asserted, on more or less trustworthy authority, that the stock of Monarque, sire of Gladiateur, "are nearly all of them endowed with inexhaustible courage, and will struggle on long after they are completely beaten," *(horresco referens)* the offspring of the Baron, sire of Stockwell, "the moment they cannot win easily are disheartened and renounce the struggle, even before it is begun." A fearful charge, which one cannot repeat without trepidation, is brought against the Flying Dutchman. It is hinted that on the memorable occasion on which he suffered his only defeat and succumbed to Voltigeur the incomparable Dutchman "flinched," and it was roundly declared that faintness of heart is the characteristic of all his progeny. The Frenchmen who gave £4,000 for him must have repented long ago in dust and ashes of their bargain, for it is a question if he ever begat any really good horse but Dollar, winner of the Goodwood Cup and of the Brighton Cup in 1864. It does not necessarily follow, however, that a horse which refuses to struggle and to finish well refuses from lack of courage. As are the temperaments of men, so are those of horses. There is your good "examination man" and your bad "examination man;" some men, whether from a feeling of disdain, or of resentment, or of contrariety, or of levity, or of abstraction, or of melancholy, or from sheer inability to give full effect to all their powers at a given time just because they are called upon, fail to display in competition the superiority which distinguishes them upon every other occasion. Some pretty women are thrown completely into the shade upon certain momentous occasions, when they ought to look their best, by others who cannot hold a candle to them generally. This is especially noticeable and notorious in the case of brides, and the reason seems to reside in the idiosyncrasy which, involving no excess or deficiency of courage, leads to an unexpected and incomprehensible result. Clever children and clever dogs, it will be allowed, nearly always disappoint one when they are desired to show off, especially if the desire entail any sort of competition; and courage or the want of it has generally nothing to do with the failure. So horses that will not "try" may not always fail from faintness of heart, but from a very different cause. It is rather curious that a horse which cannot be whipped and spurred into doing what, if he could speak, he might decline to do on conscientious ground, should be stigmatized as a "coward;" we usually consider it cowardly to take the opposite course. The horse that resents the first touch of whipcord or steel, and indignantly puts back his ears and swerves right away from the track, may be an obstinate and an aggravating brute, but from another point of view he may be said to show a high spirit. He is, however, clearly not to be relied upon, unless he can be trusted to "finish" on his own account, and exhaust himself to the last ounce without any "assistance;" and it is doubtful whether such a paragon of a horse was ever foaled. It is related of The Wizard, second to Thormanby for the Derby, that he was the most difficult horse in the world to ride and the most impossible to "finish" with, because he declined to do anything on compulsion, treated racing as a personal amusement, was as indignant at a whipping as a modern school-boy, ran just as fast and as long and as straight as it pleased him, and could never be brought to understand that he was bound to struggle to the last gasp for the sake of his backers' money. He was dubbed both imposter and coward; but he would more justly, perhaps, have been called an "impracticable ass." Some people have said that horses have no memory, but that depends upon what you understand by memory; it can hardly be denied that they have some faculty which answers the purpose of rendering them sometimes so averse from undergoing a repetition of a severe finish that, divining by the unmistakable reminder of the whip and spur the moment when it is about to commence, they will imitate the behavior of Balaam's ass and refuse to countenance their riders' intentions. And they may be animals of originally unquestionable courage and generosity, whose "hearts have been broke," as the saying is, by abuse of their noble endurance. "A great number of excellent horses," says an authority, "have been ruined forever in that manner." It might seem as if the creatures remembered the futility as well as the severity of their punishment, for it is in the nature of things that a loser should be more distressed than a winner, though it is not invariably the case; but, of course, that very fact would invalidate the argument based upon the semblance. As it can seldom be worth while to run the risk of having a "broken-hearted 'oss," a jockey who finishes well can show his judgment very often as well as his mastery of the manual and crural exercise. "When a horse is coming in second," says the Wise Man, "very close, but his inferiority to his antagonist is manifest, a prudent and discreet jockey will be very careful not to make him struggle and wear himself out to no purpose, as he cannot possibly win." As for what is called a "fine" finish, it is an expression very likely to mislead the uninitiated, who may consider it identical with either a brilliant finish or a close finish. It is more like the former than the latter in one sense, and the latter than the former in another; for it means that the race is won by a shave, but that the shave is voluntary. Many a race is believed to have been lost by a jockey's infatuated passion for this sort of juggling finish, which displays his calculation and dexterity.

FUNERAL OF A VICTIM OF THE SCHILLER DISASTER.

The funeral of Miss Susan Dimock, M. D., one of the victims of the Schiller disaster, took place from the Church of the Disciples at Boston on Friday afternoon. The services consisted of a dirge on the organ, reading of Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke, a soprano solo chant, and an address by Dr. Clarke. The speaker recalled with marked eloquence and tenderness the salient traits of Miss Dimock's character, her gentleness and strength, her sweetness and cheerfulness. Dr. Clarke also read extracts from a letter narrating a few incidents of the wreck immediately connected with the death of Miss Dimock. When last seen, the letter said, she was kneeling on the deck praying aloud, and, as she knelt, a sea broke over the vessel and swept her, with a group near her, out of human sight or aid. When she was taken from the water her face wore a peaceful, even a happy, expression. The inhabitants of the island were touched by its sweet repose, and the body was presently strewn with flowers by compassionate men and women. Even the rude fishermen, who bore the body to the steamer which brought it home, felt the same influence, one of them saying, as they left the bier, "We laid her down as softly as ever her own mother did." At the close of the services the congregation arose and remained standing as the coffin was borne out of the church. The following-named gentlemen were pall-bearers: H. I. Bowditch, M. D., E. H. Clarke, M. D., B. Joy Jeffries, M. D., Charles P. Putnam, M. D., Samuel Cabot, M. D., R. H. Fitz, M. D., Francis Minot, M. D., and J. P. Oliver, M. D.

AN INGENIOUS SPELLER.

There is sometimes a marvelous amount of ingenuity displayed in mis-spelling words, especially when the perpetrator chances to be a foreigner, to whom English words and names are unfamiliar. A striking example was displayed the other day in the superscription of a letter deposited in the Portsmouth post office. It was found to be directed to "Eixtur Numchair," and was correctly forwarded to "Exeter, New-Hampshire."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

William Mason, of Taunton, Mass., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

P. T. Barnum, of Bridgeport, Conn.; J. M. Walker, of Chicago; and Charles Ewing, of Washington, are at the Windsor Hotel.

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

An Inter-State Educational Convention will meet at Chattanooga on the 30th ult.

The Commencement exercises at Hobart College will begin on Tuesday, 15th inst.

A school under the auspices of the Episcopal Church (Diocese of Albany) is to be opened at Cooperstown, N. Y.

The new boat-house of the Yale Navy is to be dedicated June 9, with addresses by President Porter and Prof. Brewer. It cost $15,000.

President Eliot, of Harvard, having declined to deliver the Centennial oration on the 3d of July, it will be given by Dr. Peabody. Memorial Hall will probably be secured for the dinner.

The Faculty of Yale have ordered the Sophomore societies to suspend all proceedings in the initiation of new members until further notice. It is thought that the societies will be disbanded.

The lady principal of the Sierra Seminary, at Carson, Nev., put in a bid for iron fencing for the plaza in front of the Capitol, and it was found that her price was $350 less than any other. It was awarded to her and she gave bonds for $1,000.

The Detroit Board of Education proposes to increase teachers' salaries according to their terms of service, commencing with $300 per annum and running up to $700; also to open free evening schools, Detroit being at present without any such institutions.

The annual Commencement and reunion of the Alumni and Past Cadets of Norwich University, Norwich, Vt., takes place on Thursday, July 1. A very general attendance is anticipated, and the reunion promises to be one of unusual pleasure to all parties interested therein.

The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania on the 1st inst. received the formal announcement of the bequest of the residue of the estate of the late John Henry Towne, amounting to $1,000,000, and have determined that the Department of Science shall be called "The Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania."

At Harvard the examinations for women concluded on Thursday, 27th ult. The applicants are eight in number. Three of them passed the examinations last year and now apply for advanced standing. Of these, one elects to be examined in Latin and Greek; another in Latin, English, and history; the third in German and Latin. The period which the second one has chosen to be examined on is the interesting one of the Reformation. Harvard offers no instruction in this period.

The total receipts of Yale College last year were $331,384 38, the term bills amounting to $61,727 12. There were donations to the building fund of the Theological Department of $81,100 41, to the Law School of $10,000, and to the Chapel Fund, $7,800. Instruction in the Academical Department cost $42,938 88; the Art School cost $10,785 70; the Sheffield School, $54,983 37; the Theological Department, $28,371 65; the Medical Department, $1,549 53; the Law School, $3,485 12, and the Philosophical Department, $1,459.

The journals of Toulouse announce that the Academy has just finished the examination of 619 essays, in verse and prose, sent in for the floral competition of 1875, and consisting of 72 odes, 42 poems, 13 epistles, 2 discourses in verse, 2 eclogues, 29 idyls, 51 elegies, 25 ballads, 38 fables, 50 sonnets in honor of the Virgin, 258 miscellaneous pieces, and 10 prose addresses. The prizes consist of eight flowers in the following order: A violet, two marigolds, three carnations, a pansy, and a wild briar rose.

The Class of '63 of Union College proposes to secure subscriptions for a memorial to Prof. Elias Peissner, who resigned his professorship of the Romance languages during the early period of the war, and became Colonel of the One Hundred and Nineteenth New-York Volunteers. He was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1864. A committee has been appointed, consisting of Edward Cary, of Brooklyn; William H. Field, of New-York; George W. Denton, of New-York; Amasa J. Parker, Jr., of Albany; Robert McDonald, of Peekskill, and Sanford C. Conde, of West Troy.

The following are announced as the requirements for a student to enter William and Mary College as an appointee of the Southern Orphans' Educational Association of Williamsburg:

1. His father must have been killed or have died in the service of the Confederacy.
2. His age should be at least sixteen years.
3. His pecuniary circumstances must be limited.
4. He must be able to enter the junior classes. That is—in mathematics he must be able to go into algebra; in Latin he must be able to go into Cæsar and grammar; in Greek, in grammar; and he must have read some in each.
5. He must be able to enter the rhetoric class and junior departments of natural science if desired.

The six men of the present Senior Class chosen by the committee of Yale College Faculty to receive the Townsend prizes for essays, and who will deliver their essays upon the stage in the college chapel for the DeForest gold medal, are Samuel Rossiter Betts, of New-York City; Carl Thurston Chester, of Buffalo, N. Y.; John Anson Garver, of Scotland, Penn.; Henry Strong Gulliver, of Norwich; James Hillhouse, of New-Haven, and Edward Wells Southworth, of New-Haven. Betts, Chester, Garver, and Southworth wrote on "Hawthorne's Representation of Sin;" and Gulliver on "The Execution of Charles I. compared with that of Louis XVI.;" and Hillhouse on "The Hartford Convention of 1811." The speaking for the DeForest gold medal occurs June 18 at 3 P. M.

The *Valley Virginian* says:

"It is very evident from indications given out almost daily in the press and on the streets, that there is to be a determined effort to first impair and then crush the public schools of Virginia. Those who are the most pronounced in their opposition to this beneficent system are well aware that to present the question directly before the people the verdict would be unmistakable, and the popular voice would so sternly rebuke the enemies of the schools that they would not again trust themselves before such a tribunal. The programme will be to quietly return to the Legislature men in sympathy with the purposes of those who desire to destroy the public free school system, and having accomplished their purpose in this respect, they will fashion the legislation of the State so as to cripple the operation of the schools, render them inadequate to the demands of the people, and thus lay the foundation for a direct assault upon them through the disappointment of the friends of the system in the rural districts."

The Nashville *Republican* says that the Theological and Normal School of the Nashville Institute for Colored People is attracting considerable attention at home and abroad. The school has been in existence eight years, and is under the patronage of the Baptist Home Mission Board of New-York. The grounds for the erection of suitable houses, purchased last year for $30,000, are eligible and commanding. The buildings, first and last, will cost at least $80,000 more. Students from all the Southern States have been in attendance, and received great benefit from the competent teachers employed. Mr. John L. Smith, architect, has just completed a splendid design for the new College buildings, which are to have all the modern improvements and conveniences. The edifice will represent the form of the letter "H," the main front facing the city, and connected with the middle and rear buildings by spacious corridors. It will be four stories in height, with a basement. The principal front will be 164 feet in length and 54 feet in width, the rear buildings being 120 feet long and 47 feet wide. The whole height of the building to the cornice is 46 feet, and the central tower 125 feet from the basement story. The building will have a highly-ornamented Mansard roof, set off with elaborate cornice, cresting, and handsome towers. The Gordon House, which is to compose the middle building, will be remodeled, while only the rear building, from foundation to towers, will be erected this Summer, the plans and specifications for it now being ready. There will be sixty-four rooms in the rear building, with suitable apartments in the basement. The building is to be built of brick, with white stone trimmings. The middle building will contain a commodious study hall, music hall, library, and recitation rooms.

The *New-York School Journal* gives the following extract from Mr. Randall's forthcoming *History of Public School Education in the City of New-York:*

"The early colonists of the New-Netherlands, in their settlement of Manhattan Island, now the City of New-York, brought with them from the fatherland the germs and principles of that system of free schools which is now the pride and boast not only of the City peopled in great part by their descendants, but of the State and nation of which it forms a portion. With the second Governor or Director General, Wouter Von Twiller, came over from Holland, early in 1633, the first school-master, Adam Roelandsen. A century previously John of Nassau, brother of William the Silent, had successfully urged upon the States General the establishment of free schools, where the children of all classes should be 'well and christianly educated and brought up. Churches and school-books and printing presses,' observed this patriotic and far-seeing statesman, 'are better than all armies, armories, alliances, and treaties that can be had or imagined in the world.' And the historian Broadhead pertinently remarks, 'Neither the perils of war, nor the busy pursuits of gain, nor the excitement of political strife, ever caused them to neglect the duty of educating their offspring. Schools were everywhere provided at the public expense, with good school-masters to instruct the children of all classes in the usual branches of education.' In accordance with this enlightened policy, the Directors of the West India Company, under whose auspices the first colonists were embarked for the shores of that part of the New World opened up by the enterprise of Hendrick Hudson, were strictly required by the States General to 'maintain good and fit preachers, school-masters, and comforters of the sick.' Free schools were accordingly established under the patronage of the executive authorities, especially that of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, who appears to have manifested an active and intelligent interest in their behalf; and it is worthy of special commemoration that one of these institutions—that connected with the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church—still continues to exist in a vigorous and flourishing condition, 'with all the modern improvements,' in the great Metropolis which their ancestors founded under the charge (until very recently at least) of its Principal, Mr. Henry W. Dunshee, an eminent scholar and successful teacher. In 1710 the school still existing in the City under the name of Trinity School, the present head master of which we believe, is Rev. Mr. Holden, was opened by William Huddleshu, and became attached to Trinity Church and Parish, and a short time previously a free 'grammar school' had been established on what was then known as 'King's Farm,' purchased by the Dutch West India Company in 1671 of the heirs of Aneke Jans, and presented by the 'good Queen Anne' to the corporation of Trinity Church. A school for colored children had also been opened by William Vesey, an Episcopal missionary. In 1755, John Nicholas Whelps, 'a genuine Dutch schoolmaster and chorister,' had been imported from Holland, and taught acceptably until his death in 1773. His successors were expressly directed 'not only to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic, but to instruct the children in the English as well as Dutch language.' Numerous other denominational schools of a similar character—accessible freely to all classes, had by this time sprung up in different parts of the City, the fruitful antecedents of the Free and Public School Society, which was destined within a few brief years to absorb the greater part of their number in a more comprehensive and efficient system."

PUT-IN-BAY.

THE SCENE OF PERRY'S TRIUMPH—JAY COOKE'S "GIBRALTAR"—KELLEY'S ISLAND—THE WINE-GROWING REGION.

From our Own Correspondent.

PUT-IN-BAY, LAKE ERIE, Tuesday, June 1, 1875.

Standing in the public park of the handsome city of Cleveland, overlooking the shores of Lake Erie, is the marble effigy of the naval hero of the second war with Great Britain. In heroic size and in heroic attitude, Oliver Hazard Perry points with his marine glass across the waters to this island, the scene of his victory over England, and the spot whence he dated his memorable dispatch; "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." This island and the harbor in front of it take the name "Put-in-Bay," from the fact that Commodore Perry put in here both before and after his famous battle in 1813; hence, the locality is rich with historic tradition, as well as being rich in natural and cultivated beauty. Of late years Put-in-Bay has been steadily growing in favor with the people of the West and South as a Summer resort, and this season, just opened, promises to excel all others in numbers and gayety. The purchase of Gibraltar, a small inlet a quarter of a mile distant from Put-in-Bay, and in full view from the verandas of the Island hotels, and the fitting of it up in princely splendor by Jay Cooke, as a sort of Sanitarium for overworked ministers, served, more than anything else, to bring this group of islands into public notice. Kelley's Island was only known from the brands on boxes of wine which found their way to thousands of tables throughout the Middle and Western and Southern States. The sparkling Catawba and lighter still wines were drank, but no more thought given to the locality of their manufacture than fashion usually accords to the agencies which minister to its pleasures. There are nineteen of these charming patches of verdant land scattered in picturesque negligence about the waters of the bay, forming an amphitheatre around the spot where Perry gained his immortality. The principal one of the group is Kelley's, comprising 2,800 acres, foremost in the production of wine, and with a resident population of 1,200 or 1,500, the majority of whom are engaged in the production of the grape. Here are many Summer cottages, erected by persons of wealth living in Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Sandusky, and other cities within reasonable distance. A large, comfortable hotel is the property of an association of Cincinnati gentlemen.

These islands are noted for their fishing, and some of the stories told by the Izaak Waltons on returning from a day's sail will sound apocryphal. A "catch" of 100 black bass does not entitle a man to canonization, while fifty, sixty, seventy, and even seventy-five is about the average for a skillful angler during the flush season. Two days since Jay Cooke, at present a denizen of Put-in Bay, caught fifty-five within a very short half day, and I counted thirty-six beautiful, gamey fellows on another man's "string" as he stepped from the little fishing-yawl in which he had been beating about the shores and inlets of Middle Bass Island between the breakfast and dinner hours.

Another of the group is known as Johnson's Island. This is the least picturesque, deriving its chief interest and notoriety from its selection by the Government as a rebel prison during the late war. Gibraltar, Jay Cooke's famous Summer home, is among the smallest of the group. The island comprises but five acres. One shore rises bluffy and precipitous from the lake to the height of forty feet, and as the channel passes it on this side, "Gibraltar" is poetically allowable. The other shore stretches down to the water-line in a low beach, affording excellent bathing and boating facilities. The island is in a fine state of cultivation; the house is a stone, castellated building, standing on the highest point, and commanding a view in all directions for miles. No combinations of land and water can be more picturesque and charming than the endless kaleidoscopic alternations of shore, rock, sea, and sky which are presented from the turret of Jay Cook's Gibraltar. Of an unobtrusive, two-story white frame cottage, twenty or thirty rods from the hotel on Put-in-Bay Island, the once wealthy Northern Pacific speculator is now an inmate. Gibraltar was to be sold, I understood, to-day, but have not heard the name of the purchaser, if the sale was made. Forty thousand dollars is the accepted value of the estate by the "oldest inhabitants" about here.

Put-in-Bay is second to Kelley's Island in size, embracing 1,700 acres, but the chiefest in attraction. Sixteen miles from the City of Sandusky, it is reached twice a day by steamer; sixty miles each from Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit, a daily line of steamers is maintained throughout the Summer between the island and these cities. There is a resident population of about 800, engaged either in fishing, wine-making, or hotel-keeping. The Put-in-Bay and Beebe Houses are large hotels, the former having accommodations for 1,000 guests. The native wine can be procured for $1 25 a gallon. All other beverages are discarded; water is at a discount, not only from choice, for while it is "everywhere," there is not a drop to drink.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAPAN.

A letter from Yokohama in the *Börsen Zeitung* says that the Japanese Government is still bent on introducing greater uniformity in the administration of the country, and that it has decided, with this object, to abolish the use of the Chinese character in all official documents. In future the simple Hira-Gama letters are to be used, which every Japanese can read. There are no fewer than 705 foreigners in the Government service, and 281 others have obtained appointments from private employers, and the number of the latter continues to increase. This, observes the correspondent, is the best proof that the foreign element is necessary to the Japanese; and such will be the case for some time to come, notwithstanding the efforts which are made to educate the Japanese youth both at home and abroad, and to train them as teachers. The Government gives particular attention to education; examinations take place at regular periods, prizes are distributed, and during the last two years nearly $1,000,000 have been contributed for educational purposes from private funds. The Imperial Prince Fushimi passed his examination the other day, and is said to have distinguished himself in French and Chinese. He is to enter the army as a Sub-Lieutenant. The Government also proposes to establish from ten to twenty new harbors for foreign trade, and it is hoped that the whole of the interior of the country will soon be opened to foreigners. Two hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated for the cost of the Japanese department in the exhibition at Philadelphia.

A SPRING ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

The *Journal de Genève* relates that an Englishman has just accomplished the ascent of Mont Blanc at a time of the year when no tourist had ever ventured on the attempt. Mr. Kennedy, member of the English Alpine Club, set out from Chamounix on the 15th ult., accompanied by two guides, and reached the Grands-Mulet at 4 in the afternoon. The following day the party started at 3 in the morning for the summit, and after contending with the difficulties of the snow giving way under their feet, and of a burning sun, they arrived at the Grand Plateau. From that point the surface was firmer, so that they were enabled to attain the highest point toward noon; and there the travelers planted an alpenstock and drank a bottle of champagne "in honor of the tourist world, past, present, and to come." Owing to the intense heat the descent was difficult, but it was safely effected at 8 in the evening.

THE SHRINE OF MECCA.

THE ANNUAL TURKISH PILGRIMAGE.

SCENES IN DAMASCUS—THE GRAND PROCESSION—THE MAHMAL AND THE KISWEH—THE SLAVE TRADE FLOURISHING.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal from Alexandria as follows: "I have returned from a visit to Damascus, and was fortunate in being there on the occasion of the return of the pilgrims from the annual visit to Mecca, when the Kisweh, or sacred covering for the Caaba in the Mosque of the Prophet, is conveyed. This covering is renewed annually, and the old one is cut up and distributed among the pilgrims, who, after going through the requisite number of prayers and circuits of the Caaba, return to Damascus, and their entry into the city is one of the great ceremonies of the year. The caravan halts for a night outside the town, and is escorted the following morning with much pomp through the streets to the Government house.

We hired a balcony on the line of march, and established ourselves there at 7 o'clock to await the arrival of the procession. The master of the house was a devout Derweesh, in white flowing garments, and sugar-loaf hat made of brown felt, whose devotion did not, however, object to the receipt of an infidel Napoleon for the occupation of his balcony, nor did he seem annoyed when his wives peeped at us through half closed doors as we went upstairs. It was a bright, sunny day, and all Damascus was out to see the sight. As we walked through the dense crowd to our post of observation I thought we might meet with rudeness. A Mohammedan festival in a fanatical city like Damascus is not an occasion for Christians to walk abroad. But everybody was civil enough, and it was a better-behaved crowd than any English crowd I have ever seen.

The street was one mass of moving color lit up by brilliant sunshine. The little open shops were filled with women and children, and looked like beds of flowers. The women made no compromise with comfort or elegance such as one sees in Cairo, when the eyes are always uncovered, and the veil is of the thinnest muslin. Here they wore a large white linen cloak, completely hiding the form, and a dark-colored cotton veil, as completely concealing the face. They always sat together too, never with the men. Even a husband does not recognize his wives save in the privacy of his harem. There were some large plane trees in the street, and boys in yellow or red cotton garments squatted in the branches. Just opposite our balcony was a mosque, the Mosque of the Derweeshes. The iron-barred windows were filled with faces; outside, on the flat roof and round the dome, women and children occupied every coign of vantage; and the steps of the entrance were as closely packed as the gallery of a London theatre on boxing night. Everybody was good-tempered, and a pleasant sound of talk and laughter filled the air. Men with big brass vessels of lemonade, covered with huge lumps of frozen snow from Mount Hermon, went about the crowd clinking their little brass vessels by way of invitation, and calling out the very words of Isaiah, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the water and drink," while others with large wicker trays of cakes urged all to buy and eat in the name of the Prophet. Camels, horses, and donkeys struggled through the crowd, bringing in whole families from the country to see the sight, and fathers with children behind and before, went gravely by on the family steed. Scarcely anybody was armed, but every now and then a Bedouin would pass in his white cloak—one of the guard of the caravan—with spear slung at his back and pistols and knives stuck in his girdle.

We had two hours to wait, but there was much to look at, and the time passed easily. The procession at length arrived. First came the Governor General, or Waly, of Syria, in an open carriage with outriders. The carriage excited much more interest than the occupant, as driving in Damascus is about as novel as elephant-riding would be in the streets of London. Next came the Commander in Chief, in gorgeous uniform, and with him the Grand Cadi, or Lord Chief Justice, in judicial robes of green and a huge white turban, followed by a crowd of smaller dignitaries on horseback. All these eminent persons were remarkable for their portliness and gravity. If a Turk wants to rise in the world he must get stout and cease to smile, and these good folks had carried out this rule to the letter. Bands played quaint Turkish music, and the crowds on roof and ledge, windows, doorsteps, and ground, looked on with a contented smile, much as does a pleased audience at a theatre. A crowd of camels followed bearing the harems of wealthy pilgrims. They carried on their backs large boxes, just high enough for a sitting posture, with windows at the sides and an entrance in front, much like the box that was made for Master Lemuel Gulliver at Brobdignag. The accommodation looked confined for an eighty days' journey, but a restless European cannot judge of the amount of cross-legged immobility an Oriental lady can endure with comfort. We could not see the occupants of these tiny seraglios, as both doors and windows were closed by curtains. After the harems came two small brass cannon, which had been dragged to Mecca and back by four weary horses in order to signal the times of prayer and the hours of halting and departure during the expedition. The drivers of this extensive field of artillery were recognized by friends opposite us, and a great kissing and hugging went on among grave and gray-bearded men. The cannon were fired near us, and a shout of satisfaction followed the report. This applause of the cannon was the only cheering we heard. No welcome was given to any of the authorities. Rulers in the East are looked upon rather as necessary evils to be borne with patience than as benefits calling for gratitude. The people will kiss the hem of their garments, just as some people pray to the devil, in order to propitiate them, but they do not cheer them as public benefactors. After the cannon came long lines of soldiers, horse and foot; then some wild-looking men on foot, whose theory of religion seemed to be that the more they suffered on the road the greater would be their chance of Paradise. They wore long matted hair hanging down their backs, they had scarcely any clothing, and their faces were almost blackened by exposure to the sun.

Next came the great object of attraction—the Mahmal, the gilded case in which the Kisweh is taken to Mecca. Over it hung a golden canopy, and it was borne by a magnificent camel, covered with embroidery, who, at the end of the pilgrimage is exempted from all future work and treated royally all the rest of his days. The people went rather mad over the Mahmal and its canopy, and the attendants had to endure much hugging. Still, there was nothing like the religious enthusiasm I expected over either the Mahmel or the pilgrims. To touch this canopy used to be esteemed an inestimable blessing, and Mahomet said of the pilgrim, "God pardoneth the pilgrim and him for whom the pilgrim imploreth pardon." In the old days a mad crowd struggled and fought to touch the fringe, and each pilgrim was beset with the incessant cry, "Pray for pardon for me, O pilgrim." But religious enthusiasm is going out of fashion in the East just at the moment it seems to be reviving a little in the West. There has not been a new mosque built in Damascus for the last twenty years, and there are literally scores lying in ruins in and about the city. Formerly it was *de rigueur* for rich men to make large gifts to the churches, and many mosques are rich in the presents of departed devotees. Such donations have now quite gone out of fashion. But fanaticism and the habit of prayer remain as strong as ever. A few months ago the English Consul was attacked by a fanatical Moslem, and only a month ago a fierce onslaught on English Protestantism was made in the official journal of Syria. When the Muezzin calls to prayer the shopkeeper still leaves his bargain, and even the rider will often get down from his horse and fall to his prostration and prayers with all the regularity of immemorial custom.

After the Mahmal came some more very holy men, but this time on horseback. They were stripped to the waist, wore no headdress, their hair was long and matted, they perpetually rolled their heads from side to side, and in this fashion they had gone all the way to Mecca and back—an eighty days' journey, glorifying Allah and his Prophet. Some dervishes followed, in tall, brown felt hats and green robes, the color indicating their claim to direct descent from the Prophet. They were succeeded by the rank and file of the caravan on camels, all jammed together in a brown, shaggy mass, like cattle on a Hamburg boat. Bands of music, cannon, cavalry, and troops of Bedouins closed the procession.

About 4,000 pilgrims, on an average, leave on this annual pilgrimage. The road lies through wild country, and all along the route the Bedouin tribes have to be subsidized to avoid brigandage. Each sheik has his black-mail in money or goods fixed by immemorial custom; huge cases of goods and silver dollars form part of the caravan, and the tax is dropped en route with the regularity of a London parcels delivery-cart. The pilgrims bring back coffee and carpets in large quantities, as well as a certainty of Paradise, and the commercial idea is crowding out the religious. One or two hundred slaves almost always form part of the merchandise brought away from the Holy City. It is one of the chief emporiums of the East African slave trade, and the market for the maintenance of the Arabian and Persian harems. But this year there was small-pox in Mecca, and the pilgrims did not dare to bring away the usual supply. The trade has, of course been long forbidden by the Turkish Government, but it continues to be carried on with very slight attempt at secrecy, at any rate in Damascus. I had not time this year to make the round of the slave markets there, but two years ago I visited two different lots in the city, and slaves were offered to me at prices varying from £20 to £200. A conversation I had not long ago with a native of Cairo illustrates fairly the real position of the slave trade in the Ottoman Empire. "Could I buy a slave now?" I asked. "Oh, no, certainly not," was the reply; "it is forbidden to have slaves at all." "But," I persisted, "if I really wanted one could I not get one?" "Oh, yes," said my friend, "of course you can get them, but it is quite against the law."

LARGE LOSS OF LIFE BY DROWNING.

The Austrian correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs to that journal on May 21: "A dreadful accident has occurred at Judenberg, in the valley of the Mur, in Styria. The month of May is the month of pilgrimages. All over the country processions are got up to one or another of the shrines which may be seen in every direction. This year, moreover, a centenary jubilee of the Catholic Church was held at Whitsuntide. Among the processions got up was one headed by the clergy of St. Stephen, in Styria, to the Church of Strassengel, on the other side of the River Mur. From 400 to 500 people, the majority women, had joined it. Instead of choosing for the passage of the river the bridge of Gratwein, the ferry at Judenburg was chosen, in spite of the high flood consequent upon the melting of the snow. The first two trips across were successfully accomplished. The third time people rushed to the ferry boat, in spite of the warnings and entreaties of the boatmen. It became thus so overcrowded that it began to sink as soon as it was started, and the passengers—over one hundred—were in a moment up to their knees in the water. The boatmen lost all control, and the current forcing the laden boat with it the rope broke. The boat capsized and was carried soon to a lower bridge, where it stuck, so that a number of persons could be saved. Up to this time some fifty-nine dead bodies have been recovered, but there are in all seventy-six persons missing. A large grave has been dug at St. Stephen's, where all those drowned have been interred."

POSTAL RATES.

THE CHANGES TO TAKE PLACE ON JULY 1—THE RATES ESTABLISHED BY THE TREATY OF BERNE.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The following circular, containing important information concerning the postal rates established by the Treaty of Berne, has just been issued by the Post Office Department:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1875.

On and after July 1, 1875, uniform rates of postage will be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from the whole extent of the General Postal Union, formed by the Treaty of Berne, embracing within its limits the following countries, viz.: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands,) Egypt, Spain, (including the Balearic Isles, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the northern coast of Africa, and the postal establishments of Spain upon the western coast of Morocco,) Great Britain, (including the Island of Malta,) Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, (including the Islands of Madeira and the Azores,) Roumania, Russia, (including the Grand Duchy of Finland,) Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey. These rates are as follows, viz.:

(a.) For prepaid letters, five cents for fifteen grammes (half ounce.)

(b.) For unpaid letters received, ten cents per fifteen grammes (half ounce.)

(c.) For postal cards, two cents each.

(d.) For newspapers, if not over four ounces in weight, two cents each.

(e.) For books, other printed matter, patterns of merchandise, legal and commercial documents, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, photographs, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements, and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, or lithographed, 2 cents per each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces.

(f.) For the registration fee on all correspondence, 8 cents.

(g.) No fee will be charged on return receipts for registered articles in cases where such receipts are requested.

The same rates of union postage will be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from France on and after Jan. 1, 1876. In the meantime the postage rates, as fixed by the existing postal convention with France, will be collected on the correspondence exchanged with France.

The prepayment of letters is optional, but unpaid letters will be charged in the country of destination with double the rate levied on prepaid letters. The prepayment of postal cards, registered articles, newspapers, and other printed papers is compulsory. Prepayment of postage of every description of article can be effected only by means of postage stamps or stamped envelopes valid in the country of origin.

Newspapers and other printed papers unpaid or insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded. Other articles when unpaid or insufficiently paid will be charged as unpaid letters, after deducting the value of the stamped envelopes or postage stamps employed.

No additional postage will be charged for the retransmission of postal articles within the interior of the Union; but in case an article which has only passed through the inland service of one of the countries of the Union should by being redirected enter into the inland service of another country of the Union, the Post Office of the country of destination will add its inland rate.

Official correspondence relative to the postal service is exempt from postage, with this exception, no franking or reduction of postage is allowed.

Not only letters, but legal and commercial documents, patterns of merchandise, newspapers, stitched or bound books, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, photographs, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements, and notices, of various kinds may be registered, and the postage payable on registered articles is the same as that on articles not registered.

The maximum weight for patterns of merchandise is fixed at 250 grammes, (8¾ ounces,) and the maximum weight of other articles (except letters) is 1,000 grammes, (2 pounds 3 ounces.)

APPLICATION OF THE STAMPS.

Correspondence of every kind must be stamped on the upper part of the address, with a stamp indicating the place of origin and the date of posting; unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence must, in addition, be impressed with the stamp "T," (tax to be paid,) the application of which will devolve upon the exchanging office of the country of origin. Every postal packet which does not bear the stamp "T" will be considered as said to destination, and treated accordingly.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTED PAPERS—CONDITIONS AS TO FORMS, &C.

Books, newspapers, printed papers, and other similar articles must be placed under bands, or in an envelope open, or simply folded so as to admit of their being easily examined, and except in the following particulars, they must contain no manuscript writing, figure, or mark whatever.

Proofs of printing or of music may bear corrections, made with the pen, relating exclusively to the text or to the execution of the work. It shall be allowable to annex manuscript to them.

Circulars, notices, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, with his trade or profession, and may also indicate the place of origin and the date.

Books shall be admitted with a manuscript dedication or a complimentary inscription from the author.

It shall be permitted to mark with a simple stroke the passages in the text to which it is desired to call attention.

Printed or lithographed stock and share lists, prices current, and market reports shall be admitted with the prices added in writing, or by means of any impression whatever.

No other manuscript additions will be allowed, nor even those produced by means of typographical characters, if the latter tend to take from the packet its general character.

Such of the above mentioned articles as shall not fulfill the foregoing conditions will be considered as unpaid letters and charged accordingly; with the sole exception of newspapers, and printed papers, such as circulars, notices, &c., which will not be forwarded in such cases.

PATTERNS OF MERCHANDISE—CONDITIONS OF FORM.

Patterns of merchandise will only be admitted to the benefits of the reduced postage extended to them by the treaty, under the following conditions:

1. They must be placed in bags, or in boxes, or envelopes, removable so as to admit of an easy examination.
2. They must not have any salable value, nor bear any manuscript writing other than the name or the trade or profession of the sender, the address of the person for whom the packet was intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, and prices.
3. It is forbidden to introduce these articles into a letter, or into a packet of any other kind, save in the case in which they form an integral part of a particular work.
4. Patterns which are not in accordance with the requisite conditions will be charged as letters, except those which are valuable; the latter will not be forwarded, nor those the conveyance of which would be attended with risk or danger.

LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS.

The following articles are considered legal and commercial documents, and will be admitted as such to the reduced postage extended to them by the treaty: Acts and deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries; invoices; the various documents on the service of insurance companies; copies or extracts of deeds under private seal, written upon stamped or unstamped paper; scores or sheets of manuscript music, and in general all manuscript papers and documents which have not the character of an actual and personal correspondence.

Legal and commercial documents must be sent under a movable band, and made up so as to admit of their being easily examined.

Packets which do not fulfill the conditions above enumerated will be treated as unpaid letters and charged accordingly.

ARTICLES EXCLUDED FROM THE MAILS.

The treaty provides that there shall not be admitted for conveyance by mail any letter or other packet which may contain either gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, or any other article whatever liable to Customs duties.

Correspondence for all portions of the General Postal Union will be forwarded through the existing exchange offices.

By order of the Postmaster General:
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.

DISTURBANCES IN BARODA.

"Mulhar Rao," says the *Times of India*, of May 2, "is still at Madras, where he takes daily drives through the city, attended by the police. He seemed at first to be under the impression that it was the intention of Government to deport him to the Andamans, but the proclamation distinctly states that he is to be allowed to choose a place of residence in British India. On Wednesday a number of the people of Baroda, armed with sticks and stones, paraded the streets and severely assaulted several European officers and the commander of the Guikwaree troops, Gen. Devine. It appears that all the shops in the city were closed, as is usual when the *gadee* is vacant. The Fouzdar remonstrated with the shopkeepers, threatened, abused, and ultimately beat them. Riot ensued, and as there were rumors that the territory was to be annexed, the rioters determined to have a Maharajah, so they put Luxmeebai's child on the *gadee*, and afterward sought for Damodhar Punt and Gujanund, upon whom to wreak their vengeance. About 150 arrests were made, including the leading jewelers. When order had been restored, Sir R. Meade sent for the merchants and, severely censured them and ordered them to reopen their shops, or they would be fined under the Baroda law. He promised to liberate the four leading jewelers on bail, and assured them that Government did not intend to annex the State. Capt. Jackson, who was rather severely handled by the mob, had to fire upon them in self-defense, and a boy was shot and another native wounded. Damodhar Punt's house was looted and his family turned into the streets. The disaffection spread to Etola, a station on the railway line some little distance from Baroda. A neighboring village was looted, and the Government telegraph wires cut. The mob next tried to make a breach in the railway line, and a gate-keeper, to whom they applied for assistance, was severely beaten by them on refusing to lend his aid. Order has now been restored, and the city is occupied by a body of native and European troops. As soon as the disturbance had been quelled, Mulhar Rao's two Ranees were removed to camp, and subsequently sent to Bombay by special train. They are supposed to have been the instigators of the outbreak, and have been sent to join Mulhar Rao in Madras."

THE PIG-IRON TRADE.

THE PRODUCTION DURING THE PAST YEAR.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS REGARDING SALES AND SHIPMENTS—THE DECREASE IN BUSINESS DURING 1874—THE STATES THAT MAKE IRON—A LIST OF NEW FURNACES ESTABLISHED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 3, 1875.

The condition of the pig-iron trade in this country for the past year has been on a par with that of other industries; that is to say, very dull. Prices range now just about the same as a year ago, with no prospect of a higher range. The steel-rail business has been the only one in which there has been any money, and that has been small. The deaths of Messrs. William Bonnell and John McManus will have a still further effect of depressing business until their private accounts are fully settled, and every one ascertains where he stands. Mr. S. Gross Fry's misdoings have tended somewhat to weaken confidence and complicate matters.

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

From advance sheets of the *American Iron and Steel Bulletin* we find the following important matter relating to the product of pig-iron in the United States for the past year:

The American Iron and Steel Association has received from the producers and from its correspondents full statistics of the production of pig-iron in the United States in 1874. The total production was 2,689,413 net tons, against 2,868,278 net tons in 1873, and 2,854,558 net tons in 1872, showing a decrease of 178,865 tons as compared with 1873, and 165,145 tons as compared with 1872. Notwithstanding this decrease, the production in 1874 was much larger than has been generally anticipated—much larger even than partial returns made to the association at the close of 1874 indicated. This unexpected result is, however, susceptible of a satisfactory explanation. As preliminary to this explanation we give the following statistical resumé;

Years.	No. of furnaces Jan. 1	No. of furnaces built during the year	No. of furnaces Dec. 31	Out of blast Dec. 31	In blast Dec. 31	Production of pig-iron in net tons.
1872	574*	41	615	115‡	500	2,854,558
1873	615	50	665	252	413	2,868,278
1874	665†	38	701	336	365	2,689,413

* Including three spiegeleisen furnaces in New-Jersey.
† Two furnaces were abandoned in 1874.
‡ Estimated.

In 1872 there was every inducement for furnace owners to make all the iron that was possible, for prices were high and the demand was constant; hence the hitherto unexampled yield of that year, 2,854,558 tons. In 1873 a number of large new furnaces, built in that year and in 1872, went into blast, and during the first half of the year greatly augmented the production of iron over that of the corresponding period of 1872. Had the prices of 1872 been maintained during 1873, and the demand for iron experienced no abatement, there can be no doubt that the production of 1873 would have reached 3,500,000 tons. But at the beginning of Summer it became evident that production was outrunning consumption, and on the 19th of June, it will be remembered that a convention of pig-iron makers assembled at Cleveland and adopted a resolution recommending a restriction of production. This recommendation was so far followed or anticipated as to cause the blowing out during the Summer of a number of furnaces. Others were blown out for repairs, at various periods during the year, and were not again put in blast. In September the panic came, and it was at once made evident, by the resultant shrinkage in prices and decrease in consumption, that production would have to be still further reduced, and accordingly a number of additional furnaces were blown out, so that, by the close of the year, of 665 furnaces then completed, 252 were out of blast and 413 were in blast. The production of the year was 2,868,278 tons, or 13,720 tons in excess of that of 1872. The year 1874 opened with 413 furnaces in blast, but with a strong hope generally prevailing that the effects of the panic would soon disappear, when a revival of the demand for iron would follow. In the 413 furnaces then continuing to make iron, it must not be forgotten that nearly every one of the large new and improved furnaces built in 1872 and 1873 was included. Stated otherwise, most of the furnaces then out of blast were furnaces of small capacity. The hopes of a revival of business that were entertained at the beginning of the year were soon found to be delusive, and then began the agitation of the policy of still further restricting production by means of a definite system which should aim at an equitable division of the trade. This agitation proved fruitless, but while it was pending very few furnaces were blown out, while fully as many others, some of which were new, were blown in. It was not until near the close of the year that a general determination to blow out furnaces was reached, and when the year closed, of 701 furnaces then completed, 336 were out of blast and 365 were in blast. The production of the year was 2,689,413 tons, or 178,865 tons less than the product of 1873.

When we consider that the furnaces which made 2,854,558 tons of iron in 1872 were mostly small, and, owing to the excitement and recklessness of those days, not so managed as to produce the best results; when we consider that the lessened number of furnaces which made 2,868,278 tons in 1873 included all the large and improved new furnaces; and when we consider that there were, almost as many furnaces in blast in 1874 as in 1873, that as a rule the best furnaces in the country were running in 1874 while the poorest stood idle, and that from motives of enforced economy and by reason of increased skill the management of most of the furnaces in blast in that year was such as to produce the largest possible yield, we need no longer wonder that the production of 1874 was 2,689,413 tons, or only 178,865 tons less than the product of 1873. The result is startling, but it is a revelation that is to be followed by one equally startling.

THE QUANTITY OF PIG-IRON UNSOLD IN 1874.

The quantity of pig-iron of all kinds which was on hand and unsold at the close of 1874 in the hands of makers or their agents was 795,784 net tons. The quantity which was held by speculative parties, or was in the hands of creditors, or in the hands of consumers, was undoubtedly large; so that, at the close of 1874, the total quantity of pig-iron in the country, exclusive of the small stocks of foreign iron, may be safely estimated at 1,000,000 tons. If the country were prosperous; if the demand for iron were equal to the average demand of the past ten years, and if old rails could not be used as a substitute for pig-iron, this quantity of pig-iron would not have been too large to have in stock at the beginning of the year. But, as these favorable conditions did not exist, it is plain that we commenced the year 1874 with far too much pig-iron for the good of the trade. Prices could not be expected to improve under such circumstances, and we now see why they have not improved. Although more furnaces have blown out since the 1st of January than have been blown in, the quantity of iron that has been made since then, joined to the 1,000,000 tons then on hand, has been entirely too large to exercise any other than a depressing effect on the market.

We now see how much more valuable to the iron trade the statistics gathered by this association might be made. Five months have passed since we asked every furnace proprietor in the country for the statistics of his production in 1874, and the quantity of iron unsold at the close of the year. We should have had prompt returns, which would have enabled us to make in January a statement that would have given a clear insight into the condition of the iron trade at that time. But we have had to wait five months for this information, and the country has had to wait for it. Valuable as it is to-day, it would have been tenfold more valuable five months ago, for then pig-iron makers would have been able to forecast the future with a clearer vision than was otherwise possible.

On the 1st of February, 1874, of 701 completed furnace stacks in the country, there were in blast 303 stacks, and out of blast 398 stacks. Sixty-two furnaces were blown out in January. These figures indicate the lowest degree of depression reached since the panic up to that date. Since Feb. 1 the number of furnaces out of blast has been slightly increased.

The number of new furnaces completed in 1874 was 38, against 50 in 1873 and 41 in 1872. The astonishing number of 46 stacks is reported to us as being in course of erection in 1875, while other new furnaces are projected.

The following States made more iron in 1874 than in 1873: Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, West Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio, and Michigan. The following States made less iron in 1874 than in 1873: Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri. The district showing the greatest increase during 1874 was the miscellaneous bituminous coal and coke district in Ohio. The district showing the greatest decrease during 1874 was the Lehigh anthracite district in Pennsylvania.

Utah Territory made her first pig-iron in 1874—200 tons of charcoal. After a long rest, Oregon, with one furnace, made 2,500 tons of charcoal iron in 1874. Texas made 1,012 tons of charcoal iron in 1874. South Carolina, with eight furnaces, and Minnesota, with one furnace, made no iron in that year.

The production of charcoal pig-iron in 1874 was within 1,903 net tons as large as that of 1873, being 572,817 net tons in 1874, against 574,720 tons in 1873.

The total imports of pig-iron into the United States in 1874 were 61,165 net tons, against 154,708 net tons in 1873, 295,967 net tons in 1872, and 245,535 net tons in 1871.

The total exports of pig-iron from the United States to all countries in 1874 were 16,039 net tons, against 10,104 net tons in 1873, and 1,477 net tons in 1872.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 4th inst. says: "The quantity of coal sent from this region last week was 21,614 tons by rail, by canal 1,934 tons; for the week, 23,558 tons, against 117,112 for the corresponding week last year. The quantity of anthracite sent for the week from all the regions, so far as we received reports for the last week, was 325,691 tons and 82,680 bituminous; for the week, 408,371 tons, against 541,800 for the corresponding week last year. Decrease, 133,429 tons. The supply sent from all the regions so far this year foots up 5,987,816 tons, against 8,138,274 tons to same period last year. Decrease, 2,150,458 tons. The decrease in anthracite is 2,187,237 tons, and there is some increase in bituminous coal compared with last year. The anthracite trade shows an increase for the week over last week of 39,256 tons, and the market appears to be supplied with all the coal required for present purposes, while some of the small sizes, for household use, are accumulating."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2800	Western Union..	76
1000	do........s3.	76
700	do..........	75⅞
400	do..........	75¾
100	do..........	75⅝
500	do..........	75½
2000	do........c.	75⅝
200	do..........	75¾
1500	do........c.	75⅝
3500	do..........	75⅝
200	do.......s3.	75½
700	do..........	75½
600	do..........	75⅜
200	do..........	75¼
700	do..........	75⅛
800	do..........	75¼
200	Erie Railway.....	18¼
100	do..........	18⅛
200	do.......s5.	18
1100	do..........	18⅛
500	Ohio and Miss....	23⅝
100	do.......s3.	23¼
3500	Pacific Mail.....	34½
2000	do..........	34⅜
3400	do..........	34¼
1700	do..........	34⅛
900	do..........	34
2800	do..........	33⅞
1300	do..........	33¾
1000	do..........	33⅝
1600	do..........	33½
300	do..........	33⅜
600	do..........	33¼
100	do.......b3.	33⅜
3000	do..........	33⅜
800	do.......b3.	33½
300	North-western...	39⅞
100	do..........	39⅞
100	do........c.	39⅝
700	do..........	39⅜
100	do.......s3.	39½
200	do.......b3.	39⅜
100	N. Y. C. & Hud...	103⅜
500	Rock Island......	102⅞

200	Lake Shore.......	62¼
1000	do..........	62⅛
2000	do..........	62
1000	do..........	61⅞
100	do..........	61¾
600	do..........	61⅝
800	do..........	61½
1100	do..........	61⅜
200	do........c.	61⅜
3500	do..........	61¼
300	do.......s3.	61⅛
500	do..........	61⅛
1200	do..........	61
100	do.......s3.	61
100	do.......s5.	60⅞
400	do..........	60⅞
600	do..........	61
500	do..........	61⅛
1400	do........c.	61⅛
1800	do..........	61
900	do.......s3.	60⅞
100	do......s15.	60⅝
200	Pittsburg........	88
800	Union Pacific.....	72¾
700	do..........	72⅞
2700	do..........	73
600	do..........	72⅞
200	do..........	72¾
100	do.......s3.	72½
300	do..........	72½
250	do..........	72⅜
200	do..........	72¼
1000	do..........	72
100	do.......b3.	72
500	do..........	71⅞
100	do..........	71¾
500	do..........	71⅝
500	do..........	71½
500	do..........	71⅝
700	do..........	71¾
100	do.......s3.	71⅞
16	Pitts. Ft. W....c.	97½
100	St. L. & K. C.....	8

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000	L. S. Div. bds.	100
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st...	102⅞
2,000	do..........	103
4,000	Erie 3d........	94½
10,000	L. S. Reg. 1st.	98
10,000	do..........	98½
100	Quicksilver......	17
700	Western Union...	76½
600	do..........	76⅜
900	do..........	76¼
300	do.......b3.	76¼
1300	do..........	76⅜
25	do..........	76⅛
1100	do..........	76½
12	U. S. Express....	43½
20	American Exp....	63¾
100	Erie Railway.....	18⅜
200	do.......s3.	18¼
500	do..........	18⅜
500	do..........	18¼
400	Pacific Mail......	34⅜
300	do.......s3.	34¼
100	do..........	34¼
900	do..........	34⅛
400	do..........	34¼
100	do..........	34⅜
500	do....u. r. c.	34⅝
200	do..........	34⅜
100	do.......b3.	34½
100	do.......s3.	34⅜

400	Lake Shore.......	62¼
100	do..........	62⅛
2000	do..........	62¼
1200	do..........	62
600	do..........	61⅞
400	do..........	62
200	do..........	62⅛
300	do..........	62
200	do..........	61⅞
1200	do..........	62
2200	do..........	62¼
1200	do..........	62⅜
1000	do..........	62½
100	Harlem...........	134
400	Union Pacific.....	72⅛
100	Pittsburg.........	87⅛
100	North-west..b10.	40⅛
100	do..........	40
200	do..........	40⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud...	104
200	St. Paul..........	34
400	do..........	33⅞
100	Toledo & Wab....	9⅛
100	do..........	9⅜
200	Ohio & Miss......	23⅞
100	do.......s3.	23¾
100	Morris & Essex..	102¾
100	Kansas Pacific...	17
100	do..........	18

MONDAY, June 7—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing House on Saturday last, shows a continued gain in the reserve, in consequence of the large increase in legal tenders. The change in the loans was unusually slight, being an increase of only $4,700. The legal tenders increased $1,260,400 and the deposits $533,200. The specie is down $827,400 and the circulation $130,300. The large shipments of gold on Saturday will tell on the specie average of the banks next week. The gain in the reserve for the week is $299,700, which raises the excess of reserve above legal requirements to $16,931,475, the largest amount held by the banks for a long time past.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last as compared with the previous statement, and also with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	May 29.	June 5.	June 6, 1874.
Loans..........	$281,396,500	$281,401,200	$270,926,300
Specie..........	11,482,600	10,655,200	24,382,100
Legal Tenders.	63,371,900	64,632,300	61,890,800
Deposits.......	232,890,900	233,424,100	231,913,300
Circulation....	19,921,100	19,790,800	26,764,000

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	May 29.	June 5.	Differences.
Specie..........	$11,482,600	$10,655,200	Dec. $827,400
Legal tenders..	63,371,900	64,632,300	Inc..1,260,400
Total reserve..$	74,854,500	$75,287,500	Inc.. $433,000
Reserve requ'd against deposits	58,222,725	58,356,025	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements......	16,631,775	16,931,475	Inc.. 299,700

The monetary situation presented few features worthy of comment, the only prominent characteristic of the market having been the large supply of capital seeking employment. The requirements of trade were limited, and the recent sharp decline in speculative shares has reduced the amount of money required to carry stocks, which, of course, lessens the demand from the Stock Exchange. The strong condition of the banks, particularly in the item of legal tenders, insures a long period of easy money and low rates of interest, and this view being general, there is an increasing disposition to make time loans even at as low rates as 3@4½ ₩ cent. for two to four months. On call the rates were 3 to 1 ₩ cent., and for prime discounts 3½@4½ ₩ cent., which are remarkably low rates for the latter. Comparatively little paper of the best grade is being written, and the banks have again turned their attention to Government securities, which is the best way for these institutions to employ their funds in the present extreme ease of the money market. There were very large offerings of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad paper, which caused no little comment on the street, and induced increased caution in regard thereto. Several bank officers during the week refused to discount the large lines of this paper offered to them, not only because of the unusual blocks of it, but because they do not believe in the policy of New-York capital being used to divert the trade of this City to Baltimore, and to carry on a contest which is proving ruinous to American railway credit.

The foreign advices were chiefly noticeable for the reported troubles in the iron and steel trade, several large firms having been carried down, the effect on the London market having been to depress Consols, although some recovery afterward ensued. The Bank of England continues to gain bullion, but discounts in the open market remain close on to the bank minimum rate of discount. The sterling exchange market was, in the main, firmer, and the rates for business were $4 87 and $4 90, until the close, when sales were made at slight concessions. The supply of commercial bills was exceedingly small, and bankers have been compelled to ship gold to Europe in considerable amounts. This movement, in connection with the sale of only $2,000,000 gold by the Treasury during the present month, and the belief that much of the gold to be paid out by the Government for the redemption of called bonds will find its way to Europe, led to a more active speculation in the Gold Room, and enabled the clique to mark the price up one point, sales having been made at 116¼@117¼. At the close there was a reaction to 116⅞@117. The gold loan market was comparatively easy, and for the most part a small consideration was paid for use. The "short" interest in the market is not by any means large, and if merchants supply their wants by buying gold outright or borrowing for a specified time, the speculation now in progress will be rendered more difficult.

Government bonds evinced remarkable strength, and prices advanced ¼ to 1 ₩ cent., the closing quotations on Saturday having been the highest current for a long time past. The great ease in money stimulates the inquiry for these securities from home investors. The latter days of the week developed a buying movement for foreign account, which, if prices were lower, would undoubtedly be a prominent feature of this department, during the next two months at least. In railroad bonds the Erie mortgages closed 1 to 3 per cent. higher than on the previous Saturday. The Pacific issues were actively traded in, and closed firm, particularly for Union and Central Firsts. State bonds were higher for Tennessees, in which the transactions were more than ordinarily large, the improvement being based on a hope that arrangements will be made to meet the July interest. The remainder of the list was destitute of feature.

The week opened on the Stock Exchange rather buoyantly, and a good feeling prevailed, mainly founded on the decision of the Court of Claims in the suit and cross-suit between the Union Pacific Railroad and the Government, and an advance ranging from 1 to 6 per cent. took place in the entire list, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Western Union, St. Paul, and Rock Island being conspicuous in the improvement. Union Pacific touched 79⅜, the highest price ever attained; Western Union, 77⅜; Pacific Mail, 36¼; Lake Shore, 62⅞; St. Paul, 35½, and Rock Island 103⅛. The advance was, however, to a great extent, subsequently lost; but toward the close a better feeling prevailed, and in the majority of stocks a recovery ranging from 1 to 5½ ₩ cent. was recorded. The advance in prices and the strong undertone which characterized the dealings on Saturday were, no doubt, attributable to the report circulated (which, owing to the source whence it emanated, obtained a large degree of credence) that the railroad war was practically ended, Messrs. Scott and Garrett having entered into negotiations, with every prospect of a satisfactory settlement of their differences.

One of the principal events of the week in Wall street was the declaration of a dividend by the Union Pacific Railroad, which, being the first declared by the road, naturally attracted a great deal of attention and incited much comment among speculators. The unprecedentedly large earnings of the road, which presage for it a future of great and enduring prosperity, led to the anticipation of a larger dividend. The Directors, however, adhered strictly to the letter of the resolution passed by the stockholders at their meeting in March last, which called for a dividend at the rate of only 6 ₩ cent. per annum, and the board's action in this respect met, as its wisdom deserved to meet, the earnest approval of the conservative element of the street, as well as of all other persons who have the success of the road at heart and look upon the stock as a steady investment rather than as an instrument of speculation. The mere speculator's opinion of the property can have no such weight as this; neither can his expression of it, though sometimes exerting a slight and transient influence on the price of the stock, ever have a permanent effect upon its value. It is, nevertheless, nothing to be wondered at that a speculator who is disappointed in his expectation of a handsome rise in the shares as the result of a hypothetically large dividend, should vent his chagrin by circulating reports calculated to decry, if not injure, the property. The steady appreciation of the Union Pacific Railroad shares this year is well known to be the result of investment rather than speculation, for the plain reason that capitalists capable of estimating the real value of the stock, and notably New-England men, have been steadily buying it and putting it away for its future worth. This investment movement has been especially active since the conversion of the $10,000,000 income bonds into the new sinking fund bonds, and this process of absorption has materially reduced the amount of floating stock on the street. The tactics of the wreckers, who depreciated the stock, following the declaration of the dividend, were thoroughly understood and failed completely in their intended effect of alarming investors, and, on the decline, the stock was freely bought and paid for; and this is a fact which will probably be made painfully evident to the bears when they come to cover their shorts.

The general trade of the City, with few exceptions, was very moderate in extent during the week. Among the dry goods merchants some lines of prints were marked down, which led to an active distribution; otherwise the dry goods trade was without any new feature.

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July..........	$32,749,971	March..........	$27,279,308
August.......	32,101,567	April..........	34,618,871
September.....	30,343,091	May 8..........	8,567,835
October.......	28,983,335	May 15.........	4,550,362
November......	23,949,867	May 22.........	5,844,895
December......	24,085,984	May 29.........	9,357,343
January.......	30,161,910	June 5.........	6,004,607
February......	27,610,811		
Total..........			$326,209,857
Total same date, 1874			358,709,021
Decrease in 1875			$32,499,164

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July..........	$26,454,378	March..........	$19,582,162
August.......	24,584,859	April..........	18,266,417
September.....	21,690,714	May 4..........	4,964,857
October.......	24,285,552	May 11.........	3,908,621
November......	19,988,235	May 18.........	4,106,551
December......	23,504,786	May 25.........	6,050,816
January.......	16,287,303	June 1.........	4,268,064
February......	17,709,570		
Total..........			$235,552,865
Total same date 1874			279,480,472
Decrease in 1875			$43,927,607
Gold, June 5, 1875			117
Gold, June 6, 1874			110¾

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July..........	$3,506,728	March..........	$3,361,161
August.......	7,316,397	April..........	4,393,348
September.....	2,222,533	May 1..........	3,005,370
October.......	1,614,753	May 8..........	3,670,352
November......	4,448,600	May 15.........	2,223,115
December......	12,497,641	May 22.........	1,019,513
January.......	19,119,325	May 29.........	1,589,112
February......	4,040,524	June 5.........	4,418,000
Total..........			$69,455,492
Total same date, 1874			45,677,758
Increase in 1875			$23,777,734

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

	Customs.	Interest.
July..........	$9,989,078	$14,992,537
August........	12,508,813	4,100,122
September.....	11,719,133	3,439,339
October.......	9,055,558	3,466,993
November......	6,673,821	3,035,120
December......	6,489,818	7,122,943
January.......	8,187,815	9,207,578
February......	12,031,058	6,332,307
March.........	10,525,249	2,388,759
April.........	9,791,633	2,608,387
May 8.........	2,025,260	2,164,041
May 15........	1,875,214	748,961
May 22........	1,829,632	508,902
May 29........	1,615,704	270,000
June 5........	1,582,000	162,700
Total.........	$105,897,451	$62,039,887
Total, 1874...	108,276,041	61,935,506

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing, June 6, 1874.
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coup........	118⅛	117	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., 1862........	118⅜	117⅝	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, Coup, 1867........	125⅛	124⅜	120⅛
American Gold........	117¼	116¼	110¾
New-York Central........	104	100⅛	97½
Chicago & Rock Island........	103½	100¾	95½
Pacific Mail........	36¼	32	41⅛
St. Paul, Common........	35½	32	33
St. Paul Preferred........	56½	54¾	53⅜
Western Union........	77⅜	71¼	71⅞
Union Pacific........	79⅜	70¼	25
Lake Shore........	62⅞	57	72½
Wabash and Toledo........	10	8½	35¼
North-western Common........	41¾	38	39
North-western Preferred........	55	53⅞	54½
Delaware and Lackawanna........	118¼	117	108½
New-Jersey Central........	108½	107½	106¾
Panama........	131¼	131	106½
Erie........	18⅞	17	32⅝
Ohio and Mississippi........	24	21⅞	22⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central........	4¾	4½	13
Harlem........	134	133⅞	129

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS JUNE 5.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
New-York Central.....	104	103½	103⅞	104⅞
Harlem........	134	134	134	134¼
Erie........	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
Lake Shore........	62½	60¾	62⅜	62½
Wabash........	9⅜	9¼	9	9⅜
North-western........	40⅛	39¼	40	40¼
Rock Island........	103½	102⅞	103¼	103¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul..	33⅞	33½	33¾	34
Pittsburg........	88	87⅛	87	87½
Michigan Central........	67¼	67	67¼	68½
Union Pacific........	73	71⅝	72	72⅜
C., C. & Ind. Central...	4¾	4¾	4⅝	5
Hannibal & St. Joseph.	22¼	21¾	22¼	22½
Ohio & Mississippi.....	23⅞	23¼	23¾	23⅞
Western Union........	76½	75⅛	76¼	76⅝
Atlantic & Pacific Tel..	23½	23¼	23	24
Pacific Mail........	34⅝	33¼	34¼	34¾
Quicksilver........	17½	16¾	17	18
Quicksilver Preferred..	23½	23½	23⅛	25
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex..	80	80	79	80
United States Express.	43	42	42	43

The following are the earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the month of May, 1875 and 1874:

May, 1875........	$1,214,667 81
May, 1874........	834,567 76
Increase........	$380,100 05
Increase in 1875 over 1874........	45.55 ₩ cent.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 5, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks........	50	Skins, bales........	28
Beans, bbls........	204	Spelter, pcs........	2,515
Bees-wax, pks.....	3	Rice, pks........	25
Cotton, bales......	584	Rice Chaff, bags......	75
Eggs, bbls........	956	Sugar, bbls........	372
Flour, bbls........	6,754	Pork, pks........	5
Wheat, bushels....	310,657	Beef, pks........	81
Corn, bushels......	57,883	Lard, tcs........	171
Oats, bushels......	73,800	Cut-meats, pks......	120
Peas, bushels......	609	Butter, pks........	2,494
Malt, bushels......	3,100	Cheese, pks........	4,774
Grease, pks........	8	Stearine, pks........	189
Hide, bales........	77	Starch, pks........	1,361
Lead, pigs........	345	Tallow, pks........	20
Leather, sides......	5,926	Tobacco, hhds......	90
Pea-nuts, bags.....	66	Tobacco, pks........	319
Resin, bbls........	3,045	Wool, bales........	165
Spirits Turp., bbls.	189	Whisky, bbls........	189
Tar, bbls........	226		

BEES-WAX—Has been in request, in a jobbing way, within the previous range of 33c.@35c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, with Adamantine at 12½c.@16½c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₩ ℔., but have been inactive.

COFFEE—Very quiet to-day; quotations nominally unchanged.

COTTON—Has been quite dull, to-day, for early delivery, and quoted weak as to values. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of only 85 bales, (of which — bales were on last evening,) including 50 bales to shippers and 35 bales to spinners....The business for forward delivery has been moderately active but at further decline of fully ⅛c. ₩ ℔., under more urgent offerings, influenced by the favorable crop reports and the inactivity reported from Liverpool. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,300 bales, (of which 2,700 bales were on last evening and 20,600 bales were to-day,) with 2,700 bales more at the calls on the basis of Low Middling, with June options closing at 15 23-32c.@15¾c.; July, 15 25-32c.; August, 15 15-16c.; September, 15 23-32c.@15¾c.; October, 15 5-16c.@15 11-32c.; November, 15 3-32c.@15 5-32c.; December, 15⅛c.@15 3-16c.; January, 15 9-32c.@15 11-32c.; February, 15 15-32c.@15 17-32c.; March, 15 21-32c.@15 23-32c.; April at 15 13-16c.@15⅞c., and May at 16 1-32c.@16 3-32c. ₩ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 584 bales, (including 38 bales by railway,) and at all the shipping ports to-day 1,336 bales, against 1,921 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 9,773 bales, (of which 6,594 bales were to Liverpool, 2,416 bales for Cork and orders, 331 bales to Havre, 135 bales to Bremen, 197 bales to Rotterdam, and 100 bales to Antwerp)....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,478,871 bales, (including 1,699,393 bales to Great Britain, and 779,478 bales to the Continent,) against 2,629,295 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary........	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½
Good Ordinary........	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling........	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling........	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling........	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Middling Fair........	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Fair........	17⅝	17¾	18	18

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been moderately active within the range of from $2 15@$2 30, currency, for No. 1, short to full count.

FISH—Business has been comparatively quiet, but quoted about steady. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 75@$6 50 ₩ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $6 50@$7 ₩ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $7 50@$10; No. 3 at $6 50@$9 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₩ box; Dutch Herring at 75c. ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate movement has been reported in State and Western Flour since our last, at generally unaltered rates. Less export demand has been noted for shipping Extras, but desirable lines have not been offered with much freedom at the ruling figures. The sales since our last have been 11,200 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 20@$4 50; ordinary to good Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$4 80, with very fancy quoted higher; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; very good to very fancy do., $5 10@$5 50; City Mills Extra at $5 10@$5 90; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $5@$5 10; very good to very fancy do., $5 10@$5 50; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra at $5 10@$5 60, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,300 bbls. Shipping Extras on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour steady, on sales of 800 bbls....Rye Flour, quiet within the previous range; sales 280 bbls....Corn-meal fairly active at about former quotations; sales 1,550 bbls., mainly Yellow Western, within the range of $3 90@$4 per bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been again quite active, and at the close quoted fully 1c. a bushel higher than the close of yesterday and the earlier dealings, on less urgent offerings of prime. The demand has been mainly for export, though the somewhat firmer range of ocean freights toward close tended to check the outward movement. Some speculative inquiry was also noted, but without leading to important operations on this account. Winter Wheat has been in moderate request, choice Amber having been in most favor, and prices have been quoted stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 265,000 bushels at $1 15½@$1 16, chiefly at $1 16 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, part to arrive next week; $1 17 for choice No. 1 Minnesota do.; $1 15½ for No. 1 Sheboygan do., afloat; $1 14 for Mixed Spring, choice, afloat; $1 12 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 08½@$1 10 for No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 07@$1 09 for No. 2 Chicago do. do., closing with bids of $1 09 reported for strictly prime, and $1 10 asked; $1 06@$1 15 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 30 for fair White Genesee; $1 31 for prime Amber Michigan, afloat; $1 33 for choice White do., afloat, and $1 33 for very choice Amber State....New Corn has been offered rather moderately, and has been quoted fully 1c.@1½c. a bushel higher, closing buoyantly on an active movement, in good part for export; sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 77c.@79c. for ordinary to very good steamer grades of new Mixed Western; 80c.@81c. for very good to prime boat loads of new do., afloat; 82c.@83½c. for very good to choice dry do. do., car stock; 79c.@83½c. for new Yellow Western, in lots. And of old Mixed Western Corn, sales were reported of 24,000 bushels, afloat, at 82½c.@83½c., closing at 83½c., part on speculation....Rye depressed and irregular, a boat load of Canada, in bond, was sold at 90c., to take the place of the boat load mentioned in our last, which was rejected; and 700 bushels State at 99c. ₩ bushel....Barley and Peas unchanged....Of Barley Malt, 16,000 bushels prime Canada West were reported sold at $1 75 ₩ bushel, on time....Oats have been quoted about 1c. a bushel cheaper, on a restricted business, mostly for local trade purposes. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels at 68c.@71c. for poor to about prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 70c. for fair average car lots, with 71c. reported bid for strictly prime Chicago, afloat; 70c.@75c. for poor to very choice White Western, and 71c. for prime Mixed Canada afloat....Hay, Straw, and Feed held with confidence, on a moderate inquiry. The week's exports hence for European ports included 5,939 bbls. Flour, 504,415 bushels Wheat, 238,850 bushels Corn.

HIDES—Have been more freely dealt in, but at reduced figures, the decline for the week having been fully ½c. ₩ ℔. The week's receipts have been 51,099 Hides and 130 bales do.; sales, 43,580 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ ℔., at 22½c., gold, 4 months to cash less 4 ₩ cent.; 2,000 Dry Entre Rios, 22¼ ℔., at 21c., gold; 3,240 Dry Corrientes, 21¼ ℔., at 20½c., gold; 8,500 Dry Montevideo, 20 to 20¾ ℔., at 22c., gold; 1,120 Dry Rio Grande Steers, 21¾ ℔., at 21½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,005 Dry California, 23 ℔., at 21c., 60 days; 1,875 Dry Orinoco, 20½ ℔., at 22c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 870 Dry Bogota, 20 to 21 ℔., at 18c.@20c.; 1,285 Dry Central American, 19 to 20 ℔., at 19c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,250 Dry Mexican, 20 ℔., on private terms; 7,610 Dry Texas, 20½ to 24 ℔., at 18½c.@21c., cash to 90 days; 4,760 Dry Western and Southern, 16 to 20 ℔., at 15c.@16½c., currency, cash to 4 months, selected; 2,815 Dry Texas Kips, 10 ℔., at 17c., currency, cash; 1,000 Wet-salted Texas, 65 ℔., on private terms; 2,750 City Slaughter, 70 ℔., at 9¼c.@9½c., currency. And to-day 300 City Slaughter at 9½c., currency....The stock in first hands here this morning was 261,200 Hides and 1,281 bales do., against 117,100 Hides and 873 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations nominally as in our last.

NAILS—Have been in demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet at about former rates, within the range of from $1 85@$1 95 for common to good Strained, $2 10@$2 40 for No. 2, $3@$4 75 for No. 1, and $4 50@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale, ₩ 280 ℔.: sales, 125 bbls. good Strained at $1 95; 250 bbls. No. 1 at $3 75@$4 50 ₩ 280 ℔....Tar has been sparingly sought after on the basis of $2@$2 37½ ₩ bbl.... City Pitch at $2 25 ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request, with merchantable quoted at 32½c. ₩ gallon. Sales, 249 bbls.; also 100 bbls. New-York at 34c. ₩ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been offering more freely and again quoted lower, on a limited business. Western, in bags, quoted at $43@$43 50, currency, and City at $39, gold. The week's receipts have been 400 pks.; exports hence have been 7,725 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been held higher, with a fair demand noted; quoted for early delivery at 6⅜c., and in shipping order at 9½c....Refined has been more sought after, with early deliveries quoted here at 12½c., and June up to 13c....Refined, in cases, 17½c.@20c....Naphtha, 9c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 12⅛c., with sales of 5,000 bbls.; and at Baltimore, at 12½c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been generally depressed and at the close lower, on a light business for early delivery, with sales reported of 100 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 10@$20 25; small lots of Prime Mess at $18 25@$18 50, and Extra Prime at $15 25. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. new Western Mess, August options, at $20 05@$20 20, closing at $20 05, with July options quoted nominally at $19 95....Dressed Hogs have been less sought after at 9⅜c.@9½c. for City ₩ ℔....Cut-meats have been in limited request, and prices have favored purchasers; sales 100 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 13 ℔., at 11½c.; 4,500 pieces fresh Meats, in bulk, at 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, 12c. for Hams, and 11c. for Bellies; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon has been very quiet, with City Long Clear quoted at 11¾c.; Western Short Clear quoted (nominally) at 12c., and Western Long Clear, (nominally,) 11½c....Lard has been inactive and depressed for early delivery. Sales have been reported of only small lots of prime Western Steam at 14⅛c.; 85 tcs. City do. at 13¼c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12¾c.; 350 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 13¾c.; 250 tcs. do. for South America, on private terms; with Continental stock quoted at 14c....For forward delivery, sales have been made of 1,750 tcs. Western Steam, June options, at 14c.; and 1,750 tcs., July, at 14 1-16c.@14 5-16c., closing at 14 1-16c., and 2,250 tcs., August, at 14 3-16c.@14½c., closing at 14 3-16c. ₩ ℔....Beef steady, on sales of 300 bbls....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as last quoted....The exports hence for European ports have been 862 pks. Pork, 1,342 pks. Beef, 3,327 pks. Bacon, 3,136 pks. Lard, 53,853 pks. Cheese, and — pks. Butter.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive and quoted weak within the previous range; receipts, 79 bales; sales, 18,000 ℔. Porto Cabello, 5,000 ℔. Angostura, and 2,000 ℔. Central American, on private terms. Goat have been more freely dealt in at former figures; receipts, 812 bales; sales, 400 bales Mexican, 350 bales Curaçao, 70 bales Payta, and, previous to arrival, 55 bales Buenos Ayres, on private terms; and at auction, 54 bales damaged Curaçao at 38c., currency, and 30 bales damaged Mexicans at 24c., currency....We quote: Guatemala Deer, 70c.; Honduras, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 60c.@65c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 62½c.; Para, 65c.@66c.; Puerto Cabello, 58c., currency, ₩ ℔....Tampico Goat, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@51c.; Payta, 50c.; Curaçao, 50c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras ₩ skin, 45c.@47½c.; Patna, 30c.@32c., currency.

STARCH—Has been in limited request, with Western quoted at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato at 6c.

SUMAC—Has been comparatively quiet, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ₩ ton.

SUGARS—Raw firm at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for fair to good refining, with a fairly active inquiry reported. Sales, 1,390 hhds. and 173 bxs. refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅜c., and, rumored, 900 hhds. do. at 8¼c.@8⅜c., but rumor not confirmed....Refined unaltered.

TALLOW—Has been moderately active on the basis of 8¾c. for prime, with sales reported of equal to 140,000 ℔. The week's exports have been 345 pks.... Stearine has been in light demand, with sales reported since our last of 100 tcs. Western at 15c.@15¼c., the latter rate for prime.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 20 ₩ gallon; sales, 250 bbls. Stock estimated at 7,000 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Room on berth has been offering less freely for early use, and rather firmer rates have been claimed, checking business, though a good demand has been noted, especially for accommodation for Grain and Provisions. The chartering movement has been moderate, with rates quoted generally about steady. Tonnage for Grain, Petroleum, Lumber, and Tobacco, in most request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,550 bbls. Sugar nearly all at 35s.; 100 puncheons Syrup, 200 tcs. Beef, and 50 pks. Butter, on private terms; 15 tons Leather at 60s.; 3,500 Staves on private terms; with Grain room quoted at up to 9d. ₩ bushel asked. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 500 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₩ ℔.; 40,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₩ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₩ tierce; 500 tons Provisions at 35s.@40s.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s.; 400 puncheons Molasses and 1,000 bbls. Sugar at 30s.; 150 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.; 50 hhds. Bark at 42s. 6d. Also, an American bark, 454 tons, hence, with Syrup, reported at 28s., with option of Glasgow....For London, by sail, 36,000 bushels Grain at 8½d.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₩ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Flour, rumored, but without reliable particulars, quoted nominally at 2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; and 900 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 25s. ₩ ton; and by steam, 1,000 bbls. Sugar, reported at 32s. 6d.; and 2,000 bbls. Flour, rumored, at 2s. 4½d. ₩ bbl., without confirmation; also, a British ship, 1,200 tons, and a British bark, 601 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ₩ bushel....For Bristol Channel, an Italian bark, 516 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 5s. 6d. ₩ quarter....For the east coast of Ireland, an Italian bark, 551 tons, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₩ quarter....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 391 tons, with Guano, from Flint's Island, reported at 65s. ....For Havre, or Bordeaux, an American bark, 583 tons, hence, with about 3,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum, on private terms, quoted at 4s. 1½d.@4s. 3d. ₩ bbl.... For Antwerp, a British ship, 1,230 tons, hence with about 8,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d., middle of July clearance; an American ship, 763 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. do. from Philadelphia, at 4s. 4d., clearance July 1....For Bremen, by steam, 16,000 bushels Rye, in bags, reported at 8d. ₩ bushel; 195 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ₩ ℔.; 250 bbls. Sugar, and 400 pks. Merchandise, on private terms; 150 pks. Tobacco, on the basis of 35s. for hhds., and 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₩ 280 ℔....For Hamburg, a German bark, 455 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 1½d. ₩ bbl.; and another, 830 tons, with Dyewoods, reported from the west coast of Mexico at 70s....For the Baltic, a Norwegian brig, 186 tons, with about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₩ bbl....For Rotterdam, tonnage was in some request for the Tobacco trade. Baltimore loading, on the basis of 22s. 6d. for Maryland hhds., at which rates the latest charters were made....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian brig, 216 tons, hence, with about 1,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₩ bbl.... For Stettin, Dantzic, or Koenigsberg, a German bark, 382 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ₩ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 530 tons, hence, with about 1,320 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d. to the Mediterranean, and 5s. 4½d. to the Adriatic; and 8,800 cases do. at 22½c. and 27½c....For St. John, N. B., two schooners, with Coal, from Philadelphia, reported at $1 50, gold, ₩ ton. ....For Pictou, an American schooner, 401 tons, (now here,) with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $12, gold....For Para, an American schooner, 476 tons, with Coal, from Sidney, C. B., reported at $5 25 ₩ ton.... For Matanzas, a brig, with Lumber, from Philadelphia, reported at $5....For Guantanamo and back to New-York, an American brig, 400 tons reported on the basis of $5 25 for Sugar....For Cardenas, an American brig, 297 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,500. ....For St. Thomas, a schooner, about 1,000 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 50c. ₩ bbl....For Jamaica, an American brig, 241 tons, with Lumber from Pensacola, reported on private terms, and Logwood, back to New-York, at $5; and another, 362 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $1,150, gold, and back with Logwood, at $4 37½ ₩ ton....For Boston, a schooner, with Salt, from St. Martin's, reported at 10c.; and two schooners, with do., from Turk's Island, at 9c. ₩ bushel....For Stonington, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $7....For Newburyport, a schooner, with Lumber, from Doboy, at $7 25....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8 50....For Baltimore, a brig, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8 80....For New-York, a schooner, with Plaster, from Baddeck, reported at $2 12½, and a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—Receipts by Lake—Flour, 7,100 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels. Receipts by Railroad—Flour, 4,100 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000. Shipments by Railroads—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000; Corn, 65,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; Wheat, 193,000 bushels; Corn, 41,500 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Malt, 11,400 bushels. Shipments by Canal to the Interior—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels. Afloat at Buffalo and Oswego for Tide-water this noon—Wheat, 1,260,700 bushels; Corn, 288,200 bushels; Oats, 308,300 bushels; Rye, 9,600 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6½c.; Corn, 6c.; Oats, 4⅛c.@4¼c. to New-York (tolls included.) Flour quiet; sales of 800 bbls. at $5 25@$5 75 for Spring, $5 75@$6 50 for Bakers', $5 75@$6 50 for Amber, $6 50@$7 25 for White, $5 50@$5 65 for Rye, $8 50@$9 50 for Oat-meal. Wheat dull; No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, offered at $1 01; no buyers; sales of 6,400 bushels No. 1 Minnesota at $1 11½@$1 12; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 10. Corn higher and in fair demand; sales of 40,000 bushels sample Western at 70c.; 5,000 do. at 70½c.; prime No. 2 held at about 73c. Oats dull; sales 1,500 bushels Western at 67c. Rye and Barley—none here. Pork and Lard nominally unchanged. Highwines—nothing doing.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher, strong; No. 1 Spring, 97½c.@98c.; No. 2 do., 94¼c. spot; 96½c., July; No. 3 do., 90½c.; Rejected, 83c. Corn advanced, in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 66¼c., spot; 69¼c. bid, July; Rejected, 63½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 60c., spot; 56½c., July; 41½c.@42c., August. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet but firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 15, spot; 99c.@$1 September. Pork in fair demand and advanced at $19 50@$19 60, spot; $19 60, July; $19 85, August. Lard—An advance asked, but none established; sales at $13 60@$13 65, spot; $13 67½@$13 70, July; $13 95, August. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky in good demand at $1 17. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾c.; Corn to Buffalo, 3½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 180,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 125,000 bushels Oats. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat irregular and higher at 94¾c.@95c., June; 96¾c., July. Corn firmer at 66¾c., June; 69⅝c., July. Oats higher at 60½c., June; 56¾c., July. Pork and Lard unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 5.—Flour firmer; but little done. Wheat higher for cash, lower for futures; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 37, cash; $1 40½, July; $1 41½@$1 42½, August. Corn advanced; in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 67c., cash; 67¾c. bid at close; 69½c.@70c. July. Oats advanced and in fair demand; No. 2, 61c.@62c. Rye scarce and higher; Prime, by sample, $1 10¼. Whisky nominally $1 17. Pork higher; small lots sold at $20 50. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. Lard, 13¾c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 5.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 for White Winter, $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 15@$1 16; extra White Michigan, $1 33. Corn dull; sales of 2,700 bushels at 80½c.@81c. for Low Mixed. Cornmeal—$34 for loaded, $33 for unloaded, ₩ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $27 ₩ ton. Canal Freights lower on Lumber; Wheat, 5½c.; Peas, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats 3½c. to New-York; Lumber $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—3,000 bushels Rye, 548,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—1,539,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 5.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 23½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 21½; Amber Michigan, cash and June, $1 21½; July, $1 22½@$1 23; August, $1 21½@$1 22½; No. 1 Red, $1 23; No. 2 Red, $1 20½@$1 21; July, $1 22½. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, 74c.; July, 75¼c.; August, 76½c.@77c.; Low Mixed, 72c.@72¼c.; White, 75c.; no grade, 68c.@68½c. Oats steady; No. 1 at 64c.; No. 2 and Michigan, 63c. Receipts—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—Flour quiet and nominal. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1 01½; No. 2, 97½c.; July, 97½c.; August, 98¼c. Oats unsettled; No. 2, in store, 58c.; No. 2 Mixed scarce and higher; in store, 64c. Rye very dull and lower; No. 1, 97c. Barley nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 15; No. 3 do., in store, $1. Provisions quiet, but firm; Pork, $19 50, cash. Lard, 14c.@14½c. Lake Freights quiet and nominally unchanged; Wheat, to Buffalo, 3½c.; Oswego, 7c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 73,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,600 bbls.; Wheat, 72,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn active at 70c.@72c. Oats dull at 63c.@65c. Rye dull, unchanged. Provisions dull; Pork, $20 25@$20 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@12⅛c.; Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Rib sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c.@13¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¼c.@14c. Whisky firm at $1 15. Bagging strong at 13¼c.@14c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 5.—Corn firmer at 90c.@93c. Lard dull, depressed; tierce, 15c. Corn-meal dull, lower, $4. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜c. premium; Sterling, $5 69@$5 70. Gold, 116¾.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 5.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 30c. Resin quiet at $1 47½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 20 for Hard; $2 for Yellow dip; $3 25 for Virgin. Tar firm at $1 70.

COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, June 5.—Cotton flat; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 247 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 12,310 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 5.—Cotton easier, and in good demand; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 219 bales; gross, 258 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,980 bales; to the Continent, 2,016 bales; coastwise, 164 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 59,513 bales.

GALVESTON, June 5.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 98 bales; gross, 140 bales; sales, 968 bales; stock, 18,005 bales.

MOBILE, June 5.—Cotton weak; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 34 bales; exports coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 8,725 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, June 7, 1875, is as follows: Nos. 8, 34, 35, 20, 46, 40, 22, 68.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

First Mondays motion calendar will be called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. Demurrer.
1—Sutton vs. Davis, &c.
2—People State of N. Y. vs. Erie R. R. Co.
4—Thompson vs. Gould et al.
5—Herlich vs. Brennan.
6—Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.
7—Wright vs. Williams.
8—Phillips et al. vs. Therasson et al.
9—Healy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
10—Scannon vs. Ruck et al.
11—Patton et al. vs. Lanouette.
12—O'Donnell vs. Kerr et al.
13—Laszk vs. Scott et al.
14—Kiersted et al. vs. Bayles et al.
15—Whitaker vs. Gregory.
16—Same vs. Same.
17—Seitz et al. vs. Holler et al.
18—Hartford & N. Y. St. B. N. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
19—Grout et al. vs. Cooper.
20—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Jones et al.
21—Vose vs. Cowdrey et al.
22—Byrnes et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
23—Klingler vs. Cameron.
24—Levy vs. The Mayor, &c.
25—Hoffman vs. Wetmore et al.
26—Goettman vs. The Mayor, &c.
27—Snodgrass vs. Krenkal.

Nos. Issues of Law and Fact.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.
264—Gray vs. Green et al.
402—Borland vs. Riker et al.
407—Lathrop vs. Godfrey et al.
417—Sturgis, Admr., vs. Drew et al.
420—Kelly vs. Mariposa L. & M. Co.
421—Neilson vs. Tracy, Executor.
197—Orcutt vs. Guardian Mut. L. Ins. Co.
198—Same vs. Same.
271—Morton vs. Walker et al.
246—Hirsch vs. Hanrahan et al.
434—Wilmot vs. Clark et al.
126—Decker vs. Ingersoll et al.
443—Grant vs. Baker et al.
447—Christopher & Tenth street R. R. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
250—Willard vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
51—Therasson et al. vs. Worth et al.
85—Weetjen vs. St. P. & P. R. R. Co. et al.
135—Hard vs. Sturges et al.
185—Hurlbut vs. Sturges et al.
275—Devlin et al vs. Globe M. L. I. Co.
281—Nicols vs. Nussbaum et al.
401—Fairbanks, Jr., vs. Sargent.
403—Malcolm vs. Evans, &c.
425—Meyerheim vs. Bayland.
426—Millard vs. Ferguson et al.
431—Feldman vs. Lindow.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the 1st of July.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1213—Cunningham versus Stokes et al.
160—Willet, Adm'r, &c., vs. Kipp et al.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor &c.
980—Mathes vs. Sewall.
1404—Powers et al. vs. Gross.
1414—Platt, Assignee, vs. Mount.
1424—Claflin et al. vs. Quimby.
1438—Lexow vs. Julian.
1440—Wise et al. vs. Nicholson.
1454—Hager vs. Williamson.
1464—Brainerd et al. vs. Scott.
1468—Kobbe et al. vs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Co.
1522—Bailey, Receiver, vs. Spofford, Executrix.
2788—The People State of N. Y. ex rel. Floyd vs. Conklin.
1452—Harper vs. Tanner.
1498—Dexter et al. vs. Smith.
1564½—Murphy et al. vs. Keese et al.
1206½—Brauer et al. vs. Rancke.
1002—Ernst et al. vs. Derr et al.
1003—Same vs. Same.
1004—Same vs. Same.
1548—N. Y. and B. Trans. Line vs. Beyer et al.
676—Winter vs. White.
898—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Sixth Nat. Bank.
906½—George the Count Joannes vs. Jennings et al.

Nos.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
944—Gonnoud vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
1394—Kierstead vs. O'Brien
1554—Salmon, Ex'r., &c., vs. Leonard et al.
1128—Viele, an infant, vs. Darling et al.
846—Veile vs. Darling.
348½—Knapp vs. Brown.
2618—Scott, Adm'r, vs. N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Co.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
1972—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.
1562—Poillon vs. Smith et al.
2952—Hayes vs. The Mayor, &c.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.
1590—Stockwell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1592—U. S. Rolling S. Co. vs. N. Y. and S. C. and I. Co. et al.
1594—Van Vliet et al. vs. Sullivan et al.
1596—Toone et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1596½—Otes vs. Porter.
1598—Franke vs. Schedel.
1600—Miller vs. Manwaring et al.
1488—Gray et al. vs. Amidown.
1428—Weed S. M. Co. vs. Kimball et al.
798—Rockford, R. I. and St. L. R. R. Co. vs. Boody.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Westbrook, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
2909—Parsons et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2601—Tracey, Adm'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
983—Platt, Ass., vs. Van Namee, impleaded.
1219—Schaffer et al. vs. Brummer.
1369½—McGuinniss vs. Hotaling.
623—Nichols vs. Siegel et al.
791½—Conklin vs. Walsh et al.
2931—Lewis et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1221½—McKee vs. Chenery.
1581—Glenn vs. Mull.
1247—*Sun* Print. and Pub. Ass. vs. *Tribune* Ass.
1151—Darfo, Sur., vs. Jordan, impleaded.
927—Arnold et al. vs. Sun Mut. L. Ins. Co.
2069—Phila. & R. C. & I. Co. vs. Excelsior Mfg. Co.
1547—Hall vs. Robbins.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
949—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.
1133—Ahsbahs vs. Clinton F. Ins. Co.
793½—Wilkins vs. Crandall.
1289—Taylor et al. vs. Hoyt.
1617—Currie et al. vs. Holmes et al.

Nos.
529—Lilienthal, Ex'r, vs. Ocean N. B'k N. Y.
2749—Hazard vs. Conklin.
69—Gray et al. vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
861—Platt vs. Stuart et al.
3091—Ferguson vs. Ferguson.
3001—Morange vs. Hymes.
3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bank.
963—Mackey et al vs. Belding et al., impl'd.
835—Bowman vs. Matthews.
895—Allerton vs. Matthews.
1203—Ballard vs. Bondy et al.
381—Holcombe vs. Appleberry.
929½—Shaw vs. Smilton et al.
1281—Coal Spring Iron Co. vs. Pettee et al.
1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
837—Davis, Rec'r, vs. Faut.
689—Shedd et al. vs. Montgomery.
279—Ricards, Jr., vs. McKeon.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
1459—Anderson vs. Jacobs et al.
1491½—Lyles et al. vs. Justice et al.
1537—Lyons vs. Rosenthal et al.
1569—Lieb vs. Fries et al.
1597—Apfel vs. Grennebaum et al.
1359—Poillon, Sur., vs. Volkening et al.
1675—Wemple vs. Society of Ch. of Puritans.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Curtis and Sedgwick, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Calendar for June.

Nos.
1—Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.
2—Jarvis vs. The Mayor.
3—Newfield vs. Opperman.
4—Smith vs. Fellows.
5—Cousinery et al. vs Pearsall et al.
6—Griffin vs. Burk.
7—Harrison vs. Tinker.
8—Fagnan vs. Knox.
9—Blout vs. Rinaldo.
10—N. Y. Catholic Protectory vs. Bleecker st. & F. F. R. R. Co.
11—Clare vs. Nat. City Bank, N. Y.
12—Mitchell vs. Vermont Copper Mining Co.
13—Ladd vs. Arkell.
14—Hunter vs. Howard, Jr.
15—Holbrook, rec'r, vs. Orgle, impl'd.
16—Patterson vs. Stettauer et al.
17—Hieronymus vs. Petrie et al.
18—Ettinger vs. Stegmiller et al.
19—Fiske vs. Allen.
20—Furman vs. Titus.
21—Bird vs. Austin, impl'd.
22—Fowler vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
23—Robertson vs. Atlantic M. Ins. Co.
24—Harnet et al. vs. Garvy.
25—Gibbs et al vs. St. Huyler.
26—Am. Dock Imp. Co. vs. Staley.
27—Whitman vs. Conner, Sheriff.
28—Conant vs. Nat. Ice Co., N. Y.
29—Same vs. Same.
30—Coleman vs. Crump.
31—Goodman vs. Martinett.
32—Willmont vs. Meserole et al.
33—Lehmeier et al. vs. Griswold.
34—Juth vs. Hughes.

Nos.
35—Harnickell vs. Brown.
36—Putzel vs. Van Brunt.
37—Rauth vs. Youngs.
38—Fairfax vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
39—Barnes vs. Barker.
40—Molsons Bank of Montreal vs. Howard.
41—Hegeman vs. Cantrell et al.
42—Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot et al.
43—Isaacs vs. N. Y. Plaster Works.
44—Gould vs. Moore.
45—Hanks vs. Stevenson.
46—Napier vs. French.
47—Haas vs. O'Brien.
48—Chapman vs. Rouss et al.
49—Windsor Hotel Co. vs. Hawk et al.

[Only the first ten causes will be called on the first day of the Term, and only ten causes will thereafter be placed on the Day Calendar.]

Appeals from orders.
1—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Mer. Fire Ins. Co.
2—Payne, adm'x, vs. 42d st. & Grand st. F. R. R. Co.
3—Ryerson vs. N. Y. Attrition P. Co.
4—Tribune Ass. vs. Smith.
5—Same vs. Same.
6—Meserole et al. vs. Steele.
7—Emmertz vs. Ambler.
8—Faulks vs. Kamp.
9—Wade vs. De Leyer.
10—Same vs. Same.
11—Wehle vs. Conner, Sheriff.
12—Wehle vs. Bowery Saving Bank.
13—Same vs. Same.
14—Same vs. Same.
15—Fielding vs. Waterhouse.
17—Lehmair vs. Griswold.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
1—McDonald et al. vs. Frazee et al.
2—Davidson vs. Butler.
3—Horton vs. Gaylord.
4—Green vs. Callendar et al.
5—Goelet et al. vs. Spofford.
6—Parker vs. Harrison.
7—Brevoort vs. Brevoort.
8—Walling vs. The Mayor, &c.

Issues of Fact.
1—Paine vs. Derby.
2—Wright vs. Equitable Life Ass. Society of United States et al.
3—Haas vs. Haas.
4—McKeever vs. McKeever.
5—Gans vs. Ridgely.
6—Coleman vs. St. John.
7—Coleman vs. Maurer.
8—Coleman vs. Mulford.
9—Coleman vs. Rosenstein.
10—Coleman vs. Dixon.
11—Palmer vs. The Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co. et al.
12—Fitch vs. The Excelsior Manuf'g. Co. et al.
13—Emmertz vs. Ambler et al.
14—Sinclair Rectifying M. Co. vs. Reford.
15—Keiley vs. Hiller et al.
16—Clark vs. Bannan.
17—Prime vs. The Twenty-third Street R. R. Co.
18—Hoch et al. vs. Halsey et al.
19—Ogden vs. Wood et al.
20—Hennequir et al. vs. Clews et al.
21—Crosby vs. Watts.

Nos.
22—Scheira vs. Freund et al.
23—Einstein vs. Chapman et al.
24—Falk et al. vs. Klein.
25—Gouter vs. Wilbur.
26—Graham vs. Livermore et al.
27—Frazee vs. Woodin.
28—Boalt vs. Robinson.
29—Solomon vs. Butterfield.
30—Pollock et al. vs. Smith.
31—Offinger et al. vs. De Wolf.
32—Weston et al. vs. Ketcham et al.
33—Long vs. Knells.
34—Acker vs. Parker.
35—Morgan vs. Davenport Railway Con. Co.
36—Holmes vs. Holmes.
37—Schwencke vs. Rupp.
38—Miller vs. Hall.
39—Brugman vs. Schott et al.
40—Rousseau vs. Isaac.
41—Otto vs. Reynders.
42—Elverson vs. Vanderpoel.
43—Kimball vs. Lehman et al.
44—Hull vs. Lehman et al., (No. 1.)
45—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
46—Pursell vs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. et al.
47—Blackwell et al. vs. Boshen.
48—Blackwell et al. vs. Brinkman.
49—Smith vs. Touer et al.
50—Clegg vs. Hamel et al.
51—Horrigan vs. Regan.
52—Webb vs. Stead et al.
53—Craighead et al. vs. Kidd et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1257—Carrie, survivor, vs. Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
1259—Heath vs. Austin.
817—Reimoun vs. Levy.
551—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.
1805—Carnes vs. Platt.
1205—Pannon, Adm'x, vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
1221—Carpenter vs. Cushing.
631—Kupler vs. Hagen et al.

Nos.
1145—Cassidy et al. vs. Begoden.
1489—Keyes vs. The Mayor, &c.
1179—Bechard vs. Murphy.
1169—Paulus vs. World Mutual Life Ins. Co.
1075—Goodrich vs. Sweeney.
1183—Lewis vs. Polhamus et al.
1199—Harrington vs. Beach.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, C.J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
48—Burr et al. vs. Edgar et al.
776—Wilson vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1082—Mittnacht vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
830½—Van Volkenburgh vs. Sinclair.
1192—Johnson vs. Lexton.
1970—McParlan, Guardian, vs. McParlan et al.
918—Eagleton Mfg. Co. vs. Shepherd et al.
1053—Nolan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

Nos.
1100—N. Y. G. & Ind. Co. vs. Ralston et al.
404—Hemberg vs. Ismay.
668—Bradley vs. Narragansett S. S. Co.
1194—Hennessey vs. Brennan.
838—Bennett vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. R. Co.
660—Wright vs. Equitable Life Ass. So.
970—Vermilye et al. vs. Diossy.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—Bangs vs. Blue Ridge R. R. Co. et al.
2—Burke vs. Hone.
3—Atlan. & Pac. Tel. Co. vs. West. U. Tel. Co.
4—Burke vs. Murphy.
5—Levy vs. Newhorn.
6—Hatch vs. Churchill.
7—Bates vs. Pelton.
8—Consol. Fruit Jar Co. vs. Standard Union Mfg. Co.
9—Dudley vs. Browning.
10—Bartholomew vs. Gano.
11—MacPherson vs. Davis.
12—Selby vs. Selby.
13—Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan.
14—Buhl vs. Buhl.
15—Sahm vs. Buhl.
16—Renauld vs. Cullman.
17—Kuhn vs. Miller.
18—Lyons vs. Isabeau.
19—Havens vs. Klein.
20—Reed vs. Wilson.
21—Ladd vs. Caplin.
22—Freedman vs. Stuart.
23—Reed vs. Gannon.
24—Johnston vs. Mahon.
25—Hargous vs. Neville.
26—Pitts vs. Pitts.
27—Davis vs. Soc. for the Prev. of Cruelty to Animals.
28—Schafer vs. Von Schoening.
29—Wulfing vs. Bancroft.
30—Sackett vs. Hotteriek.
31—Palmer vs. Kotte.
32—Griswold vs. Dows.
33—Leger, Jr., vs. Millet.
34—Capron vs. Thompson.
35—Devine vs. Lawier.
36—Thompson vs. Thompson.

Nos.
37—Trowbridge vs. Moore.
38—Bangs vs. Manley.
39—O'Gorman vs. Kamak.
40—Jarvis, Ex'r, vs. Olmstead, Ex'r.
41—Goetz vs. Matty.
42—Pell vs. Conover.
43—Shotwell vs. Roddey.
44—Same vs. Same.
45—Daetschmann vs. The Mayor.
46—Haas vs. The Mayor.
47—Smith vs. The Mayor.
48—Douglas vs. The Mayor.
49—Peterson vs. The Mayor.
50—Tietjen vs. The Mayor.
51—Ruschhaupt vs. The Mayor.
52—Wisel vs. The Mayor.
53—Doherty vs. The Mayor
54—Betz vs. The Mayor.
55—Read vs. Cochrane.
56—Hartt vs. Merz.
57—Tracy vs. Hall.
58—Kraedzchmann vs. Prohl.
59—Burchell vs. Nosser.
60—Sharpley vs. Schuster.
61—Kamena vs. Wanner.
62—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Haas.
63—Ross vs. O'Callahan.
64—Moore vs. McBride.
65—Levy vs. Isaacs.
66—Perry vs. Goldie.
67—Steele vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.
68—Remsen vs. Sauer.
69—Waters, Receiver, vs. Crawford.
70—Same vs. Same.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1408—Fish vs. Napier.
1431—Quinn vs. Crawford.
1413—Stamford vs. Crook.
967—Perry, Admin'x, vs. Mass. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
775—Taylor vs. Bleecker St. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co.
2577—Connor vs. The Mayor.
770—Jobes vs. New-York and Harlem R. R.
1959—Keenan vs. The Mayor.
863—Gibbs vs. Richmond Co. Mut. Ins. Co.
1087—Schwartz vs. Peck.

Nos.
1293—Wagner vs. Jones.
1354—Lilienthal vs. Guardian Mut. Life Ins. Co.
2506—Brown vs. The Mayor.
2576—Rosenthal vs. The Mayor.
1434—Halmerstein vs. Moran.
1068—Moller vs. Tuska.
1069—Same vs. Same.
1093—Davis, Receiver, vs. Brown.
2607—Mechanics' and Traders' Bank vs. The Mayor.
184—Mayer vs. Heywood.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
523—Johnson vs. Morgan.
1080—Crowell vs. Jackson.
1440—Standard Oil Co. vs. Yenni.
1442—Jones vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1328—McNeely vs. National Steam-ship Co.
1307—Gilmore vs Grahamite Asphalt Pavement Co.
1298—Mendel vs. N. Y. and H. R. R. and D. D., E. B'way and B. Co.
1447—Fredecker vs. Underhill.
2505—Leinecke vs. Brennan.

Nos.
2539—Wallach vs. Raynor.
2318—Johnson vs. The Mayor, &c.
2317—Walsh vs. The Mayor.
2315—Dooley vs. The Mayor.
2311—Littlepage vs. The Mayor.
2533—McKee vs. The Mayor.
2534—Same vs. Same.
2306—Maloney vs. The Mayor.
1172—Semmindinger vs. De Peyster.
487—Kieler vs. Shedd.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1547—Johnson et al. vs. Jackson.
1612—Lowry vs. Friedman et al.
2018—Griffin vs. Barnum et al.
2168—Hopman vs. Hanford.
2292—Beggs vs. Dimuck.
2309—Holmes vs. De Lanery.
2529—Southern vs. Stearns
2546—McCarthy vs. Weinberger et al.
2409—Wells et al. vs Harmby.
2671—Am. Lit. Bureau vs Woolett.
3753—Bennett vs. Garden
3788—Thorp vs. McDonough.

Nos.
3981—Horton et al. vs. Nicoll.
4074—Hatch vs. Levy.
4075—McLean et al. vs. Rouss et al.
4153—Cohnfeld vs. Bacharach et al.
4195—Ely et al. vs. Flynn.
4145—Wallace vs. Geisman.
4232—McLean et al. vs. Bell, impleaded.
4256—Arnold et al. vs. Prankard.
4266—Frank et al. vs. Doelger.
4231—Schwartz vs. McDonald.
4309—Kreuder vs. Hawkins.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
2662—Brown vs. Thurber et al.
407—Curtis et al. vs. Atkins.
1931—Polleuz vs. Kohn.
2033—Cunningham vs. Blossom.
2378—McClure et al. vs. Cook.
2410—Collins vs. Lane.
2413—Brown et al. vs. Eno.
2415—Muller vs. Kleinknecht.
2497—Frank vs. Woods et al.

Nos.
2498—McCartie vs. Woods et al.
2499—Patterson vs. Woods et al.
2522—Feuchtwanger vs. McGrath.
2356—Seaman vs Gould.
2542—Fine vs. Atwater.
2541—Hughes vs. Parley.
3167—White vs. Lohman.
3366—Schroff vs. Weiker.
2013—O'Meara vs. Grinnell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
2746—Hill vs. Dickinson.
3422—Sellman vs. Secor S. M. Co.
3414—Alart et al. vs. Spalding et al.
3041—Same vs. Same.
3815—Schonberg vs. Eyppert.
3848—Hawkes vs. Johnson.
3429—Wilson vs. Long Island and Railroad Co
3417—Besels et al. vs. Wise et al.
2339—Jones vs. Ferguson.
2185—Levenson vs. Keogh.
2879—Murray vs. Dickel.
3007—Henderson vs. Fullerton.
3300—Worth vs. Abbott.
3836—Higgins et al. vs. Tucker et al.
3953—Gates et al. vs. Barty et al.
3954—Hardt et al. vs. Wolf.
4107—Schenck vs. Bodine et al.
4119—Fleischaur vs. Katz, impleaded.
4139—Wanken vs. Lyons.
4027—Schmitt et al. vs. Overhiser.
3813—Makin vs. Hardenbrook.
4118—Huggins vs. Sherman.
4068—Schainwald vs. Donnelly.
3634—Williams vs. Christenson et al.
4049—Trowbridge vs. Stover.
3892—London vs. Haviland, impleaded.
3643—Far. and Mer. B'k Middleton Pt., vs. Conover, impleaded.
62—Smith et al. vs. Shafer et al.
642—Wolf vs. Gray.
732—Lynch vs. Thomas et al.

Nos.
1049—Rowe et al. vs. Jewett et al.
4016—Haaker vs. Turno.
4017—Boericke et al. vs. Von Meyer.
4018—Bauer vs. Bryant.
4051—Schaltman et al. vs. Harris et al.
4053—Lichtenberg vs. Hess.
4088—Knobloch et al. vs. Arnold et al.
4096—Whitlock et al. vs. Hull, Jr.
4098—Amsinck et al. vs. Firmenich.
3972—Hanly vs. Pratt et al.
3744—Hatch vs. Aronson.
3786—Kohn vs. Sager et al.
3860—Same vs. Same.
3720—Brosen vs. Dearing.
3727—Dawes et al. vs. Isaacs et al.
3585—Roberts vs. White.
4162—Brown et al. vs. Adams, impleaded.
4012—Bernheimer et al. vs. Ress et al.
3959—Lansing vs. Masterson.
3653—Delamater et al. vs. Broadnax.
3654—Delamater et al. vs. Morgan.
3971—Delamater et al. vs. Barker.
3397—Bolte vs. Dickson.
2882—Farmers' Milk Company vs. Offner.
2883—Same vs. Same.
2884—Farmers' Milk Company vs. Strauss.
2886—Farmers' Milk Company vs. Piper.
1962—Baker vs. Pope.
460—Powelton C. & I. Co. vs. Mason M'f'g Co.
684—Husted vs. Whitman.
3760—Diehl vs. Kuntz, impleaded.
3761—Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
3682—Blood et al. vs. Buttle.
4019—Dupuy vs. Goodman.
4037—Hardy et al. vs. Guy.
4052—Levy vs. Jardine et al.
4089—Seligman vs. Noir.
3910—Chase et al. vs. Metz.
3937—Lyddy vs. Strong.
3938—Connelly vs. Jenkins.
3889—Keller et al. vs. Bloomfield et al.
3809—Lissberger versus Schoenberg S. and F. Co.
3584—Woodward S. P. M. Co. vs. Loomis.
3592—Wills vs. Dexter et al.
1158—McGraw vs. King.
1105½—Fitzgerald versus Brummer.
2010—Delamater et al. vs. Burrows.
2486—Benedict & B. Mnfg. Co. vs. Smith.
3103—Conover et al. vs. Ward et al.
1080—Levy vs. Goodman.
1963—Burkart vs. Hartog.
3612—Turner et al. vs. Henderson.
3609—Baer vs. Seymour.
3610—Bruce et al. vs. Peck.
3621—Clarkson et al. vs. Naudin.
3635—Frey vs. Kohn.
3666—Sheehey vs. Bartlett.
3646—Eaton vs. Sanchez.
3726—Wronker et al. vs. Cameron Coal Co.
3710—Stilghardt et al. vs. Rabenstein.
3711—Same vs. Same.
3706—Lewis et al. vs. Bemak.
3771—Dumrahaut et al. vs. Riss et al.
3750—Toplitz et al. vs. Levine.
3850—Valentine vs. McCabe.

Nos.
3852—Legrain vs. Oatley.
3947—Leslie vs. Whelan.
3951—Curry et al. vs. Gregory.
3952—Sinclair, Jr., vs. Bannon.
3977—Herrick et al. vs. Laflin et al.
3987—Bergbund vs. Smith.
3989—Tischer vs. D. D. Savings Bank.
3990—Peyser vs. Silberberg.
4009—Gleason vs. Brivogel et al.
4022—Mayer et al. vs. Nelson.
3945—Dougall vs. Chase et al.
3974—Bradley et al. vs. Schermerhorn.
3980—Hampton vs. Appel.
4032—McBride et al. vs. Carey.
3851—Daily, Jr., vs. Wyman.
3772—Burns vs. Crow et al.
3645—Wiebold vs. Kapff.
3536—Hissenbullet versus Wagner.
3521—Kip vs. Brown.
3419—Curtes et al. vs. Carey, impleaded.
3274—Jackson et al. vs. Gregory.
3289—Valois vs. Glencross.
3280—Fogarty vs. Glencross.
3135—Zischofski vs. Boldiger.
2999—Somborn et al. vs. Neuenstern.
3763—Marston vs. Kimmelstiel et al.
3840—Hollander vs. Imhorst.
4026—Prescott vs. Higgins.
3230—Zunz vs. Friedberg.
3231—Sherwood vs. Hanatord.
3185—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Riudskopf.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John F. Pike, sodomy.
James Sullivan, John Lyons, and John Wilkinson, rape.
Mary Miller, grand larceny.
Thomas Payson, grand larceny.
Margaret Regan, grand larceny.
Charles Munday, burglary.
James Harmon, burglary.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5.—Cattle active, strong, at 10c.@15c. lower. Receipts, 1,100 head; sales of ordinary to extra shipping at $5 75@$7; butchers' and feeders', $3 50@$5 50; Texans, $3 20@$4 05; choice Steers, $6 40@$6 65. Shipments, 4,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head. Market fairly active firm, and shade higher; light, $6 75@$7; heavy, $6 85@$7 10; extra, $7 15@$7 30; mostly $7@$7 10. Shipments, 7,000 head. Sheep weak, unsettled; receipts, 100 head; prices range from $3@$5, chiefly $3 75@$4 50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 5.—Hogs—The market is slow; Shippers, $6 25@6 75; Bacon, $6 80@$7 15; Butchers', $7 25@$7 50. Cattle steady; demand exceeds supply; sales of good native Steers at $6@$6 25; fair, $5 25@$5 65; good Texans, $4 50@$4 60; medium to fair, $3 25@$4 10; common, $2 50@$2 70.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK,

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300 reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30 reams Check Folio.
30 reams Folio Post.
30 reams Demy.
150 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
25,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100 reams Legal Cap.
50 reams Record Cap.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25 reams Packet Note.
50 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
25 reams Manilla Paper.
40 reams Envelope Paper.
1,000 sheets Blotting Pads.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2 dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6 dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20 dozen Ink Stands.
10,000 Paper Fasteners.
2,000 Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5 dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12 dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ⅛ inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
50 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2 dozen Letter Copying-books.
1 gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25 M Envelopes, nine inch.
25 M Envelopes, six inch.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
60 gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8 gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6 dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12 dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2 dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1 dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20 dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3 dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.
DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, June 14, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash—furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove, five hundred (500) tons of egg, and six hundred (600) tons of nut.

The contract for supplying said coal to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal at any of the schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
Committee on Supplies.
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Mason's work and materials, Carpenter's work and materials, Painter's work and materials; for the Steam-heating apparatus, and for Furniture required for completing the school building and premises on Thomas av., at Fordham, near the railroad station.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for Alterations to the Steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 65, at West Farms.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party, or firm, submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals submitted.

MORRIS WILKINS,
FERDINAND MEYER,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
M. K. HAMILTON, JR.,
GEO. H. MOLLER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-fourth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

GRADING, PAVING, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, June 15, 1875, for grading, paving, flagging, &c., in various streets and avenues.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SALE OF MANURE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., June 14, 1875, for the purchase of the manure of the Fire Department for one year.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.

JOHN Q. JONES,
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS,
Executors.
mh8-1aw6mM*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.

SUSAN R. SHAURMAN,
HENRY E. CRAMPTON,
Administrators.
my17-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875.

CATHERINE M. JONES,
Administratrix.
mh29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.

SAMUEL N. KANE,
DE LANCEY A. KANE,
WALTER L. KANE,
Executors.
d14-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.

ja18-1aw6m-M*
HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE DONOVANS—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Pouisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

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Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that on Sunday, the 20th of June, we shall begin the publication of an entirely new and original novel, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and other works. It will be entitled

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"

and we shall continue its exclusive publication in these columns week by week, until the story is completed. We have no doubt that a novel by one of the most popular writers of the day will add much to the value and interest of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES.

It is very difficult to make out what the "Independent voters," *alias* the "Liberal Republicans," will do this year without the third-term cry. The "young editor" preached a long discourse from his top-loftical tower the other day on the general state of politics; but the *Evening Post* quoted from it five or six sentences in flat contradiction to each other, and the Springfield *Republican* described the production—evidently the work of at least a week—as "ponderous." So that this manifesto from the big tower does not seem to have given much comfort to the brethren. They are still looking eagerly round for a bit of solid ground. Abuse Gen. GRANT? Well, people are getting sick of that. "Pitch into" the New-York Custom-house? That is a still more hopeless enterprise, for even the philosopher whom Gov. MORGAN says is the greatest man in the United States cannot deny that Gen. ARTHUR and Gen. SHARPE are thoroughly efficient officers, and gentlemen of whom the public service has reason to be proud. We will tell these destitute politicians what to do. Let them "show up" Gov. TILDEN. He has, while making great boasts of abolishing the Canal Ring, allowed a bill to become law (failing his veto) which was expressly designed to give another fat job to this very Ring. Then he thinks to keep the fact quiet by appointing several newspaper men to secretaryships and other offices. Now these are facts. Will the "new party" take them up, or shall we?

It will not afford much satisfaction, we presume, to the inhabitants of this City to learn that the Board of Health has found out where all the bad smells come from, but that it almost despairs of applying a remedy. These horrible odors are dispersed throughout the City Winter and Summer, but of course it is during the Summer that we suffer most from them, for then it is necessary to keep the windows of our houses open night and day. The close and heavy air is laden with sickening fumes, and even the nights which ought to be cool and pleasant, are rendered intolerable by this abominable nuisance. For at such times the wind is from the east, and, as we have all found out, the stench is ten times worse when the wind is in that quarter. Thus, to the strain imposed upon the human system by the climate, which passes rapidly from extremes of heat to extremes of cold, there are added all kinds of annoyances and diseases, produced by our own disregard of life and health. The petroleum refineries at Hunter's Point, Williamsburg, and other places are the sources of the vile odors which poison the City, and which have often been attributed to the gas works. It is now for the people to see whether, by a combined effort, they cannot compel the owners and managers of these works to adopt the measures which Dr. CHANDLER asserts would put an end to the nuisance.

Another nuisance of a similar kind seems to have been created at Harlem by the Police Commissioners. The attacks upon Mr. DISBECKER which have appeared in one of the papers are attributed, and apparently with good reason, to the fact that he refused to provide the brother of an "editor" with a lucrative office—the said office having been openly demanded before the attack was made. However this may be, it appears to be quite certain that the Harlem flats are being filled up with all kinds of matter adapted rather to breed a pestilence than to improve the health of the neighborhood. Everybody who has inspected the work declares that a large part of the refuse consists of organic matter. "For two days," says one of the Police surgeons, "after going on this ground, my shoes were so offensive as to be annoying to me." And several gentlemen have assured us that already the smells which come from this new ground are enough to make one shudder. This is the way in which the health of the City and suburbs is looked after. If a terrible pestilence does not break out in New-York some of these days, and sweep off a large proportion of the inhabitants, it will not be because man has neglected anything likely to produce it.

We read in the *World* that Mr. EVARTS has "intimated" that he does not consider the Beecher letters and documents as of "great relative importance as bearing on the issue before the court." We are sorry that so able and clear-sighted a man should hold that opinion, for the letters and documents in question seem to most people to make up the most important part of the case. Read in connection with Mr. FULLERTON'S cross-examination of Mr. BEECHER, they afford a field for conjectural explanation not unworthy even the ingenuity of Mr. EVARTS. On Friday Mr. EVARTS read that passage from one of Mrs. TILTON'S letters to her husband in which she expresses the pious wish, "May you never need the discipline of being misled by a good woman *as I have been by a good man*." We read through the longest of Mr. EVARTS' sentences most patiently in the hope of getting at his idea as to what this phrase—at once a wish and a confession—really meant. But Mr. EVARTS passed it over, an example which nine persons out of ten will certainly be indisposed to follow.

It seems that Mr. Postmaster General JEWELL'S efforts to secure an improvement in the postal service between this City and the national capital do not meet the views of Mr. HINCKLEY, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railway Company. This corporation owns a section of the route, over which it declines to allow the mails to pass, in accordance with the arrangements perfected and announced a few days since. We do not know what Mr. HINCKLEY'S objections are to accommodating the public; but his course seems very much like that of the dog in the manger.

POLITICAL FIGURES AND FACTS.

Our Democratic friends are forecasting the future with considerable hopefulness, and they find no difficulty in figuring for themselves a clear majority in the Electoral College next year, and a popular majority which will astonish the oldest political inhabitant. We concede that they have excellent ground for encouragement. They won a signal victory along nearly the whole line last Autumn. They carried twenty-three out of the then thirty-seven States, and Colorado, which has since been made a State. On a total vote reaching within less than one hundred thousand of the Presidential vote in 1872, they managed to get a popular majority of 372,000. They secured a large working majority in the House of Representatives. They have, therefore, the prestige of success, which promises a good deal in uncertain times, and they have, what would be the most valuable acquisition possible to a party of real strength and sound principles—an opportunity to show the country that they are worthy of its confidence. We are not at all surprised that the Democrats should feel confident under these circumstances, and that they should count on seeing the country do as much for them next year as it did last.

But they may, nevertheless, be disappointed; and we no more consider the Republican Party given over to its boastful opponents than we consider its future a proper subject for foolish security. In many regards the Democratic Party is in a worse condition, and the Republican Party in a better one, than a year since, and the chances are that the Republican prospects will improve, and the Democratic prospects grow less encouraging. Some of the keenest observers among the Democratic leaders have placed themselves on record as regarding the victory of last year as a chance one. In fact, they admit that though it was a defeat for the Republican Party, it was not a Democratic triumph. In other words the Democratic majorities were obtained by the votes of men who opposed the Republican Party temporarily, and who are as likely to return to that party as to continue to act with the Democrats. Which they will do must depend on how far the causes which estranged them from their Republican associates are removed, and how far their new associations are made attractive to them.

It is not a difficult task to see what the tendency of events has been with reference to these contingencies. Whatever was calculated to alienate or discontent sincere Republicans a year ago exists now in a far less degree. We do not need to go into the details of the causes of alienation. Some were of a general, some of a specific character; some related to the actual policy of the party, some to personal influences within it. But of whatever variety they may have been, no candid politician will deny that they have been greatly diminished. The feeling in regard to a possible third term for the President, for instance, was unquestionably a potent source of disaffection—unnecessarily so no doubt, but actual nevertheless. It no longer exists. With a fidelity to its convictions, and a candor which reminds all Republicans of its palmiest days, the Republican Party declared its policy on this delicate question, and the President instantly embraced the opportunity to set all doubts concerning it at rest. The Democrats are making desperate efforts to keep alive the discussion which they had found so profitable. But it is of no use. They will gain no more votes on that score, and they had better turn, if they can, to more substantial means of promoting their fortunes. Other questions, not unlike that of the third term, and involving prominent members of the party councils, have been as completely disposed of. It is clear that to any Republican, having the purposes and principles of the party at heart, the alternative of leaving the party no longer presents itself. More good can be done in the party than out of it now. There is no room for doubt on that point.

But while obstructions to the cordial cooperation of Republicans with their party have been taken away, how is it with the Democratic Party? Is its fold any more inviting now than it was a year ago? Is it, in fact, as much so? And what is it likely to be in this regard a year from now? The answers to these questions are not far to seek. The Democratic Party is in by no means so good a position to retain its momentary recruits as it was. It laid hold on power with a velvet glove, but the rapacious iron hand has shown itself very frequently during the past nine months. It has done nothing to show its fitness for the work of national reform, and much to awaken distrust. The character of some of its most conspicuous selections for the United States Senate and its conduct of several of the most important State Governments, of which it has had the administration, have told heavily against it. And the more closely it approaches a national canvass, the more evident it appears that on one question of supreme interest—that of finance—it is hopelessly divided, with many chances of predominance in favor of the repudiationists and inflationists.

The situation, so far as the Republican Party is concerned, is, in our opinion, this: It will require their best efforts to win, and with their best efforts they can win. They have made a good beginning in Pennsylvania and Ohio. But much of the most necessary work is not to be done in State conventions. It must be done in the minor branches of the party organization. It must be done by the careful development of the local associations, opening them to the active co-operation of all members of the party, and by the conduct of local nominations enlisting the confidence of the community where it is most actively concerned. That is the plain work of the coming canvass, and if it is properly done it will go far toward making the Republican Party a compact, powerful, and resistless organization next year. The general aims of the party are now well determined; its position with reference to national and general State issues is sound and advantageous; good faith and good judgment in its local organization will assure it success.

BELGIUM.

The recent exchange of diplomatic notes between Berlin and Brussels has once more brought Belgium prominently before the public. Some interests of a general character, bound up with the independence of that State, entitle it to a special share of attention.

The establishment of the Kingdom of Netherlands, comprising the Provinces which now form the Kingdoms of Belgium and Holland, was a well-devised measure of the Congress of Vienna. Had there been sufficient homogeneity between the several parts of the Kingdom and among its people, it would have been one of the richest and best-balanced States in Europe. It, however, lasted only fifteen years. Differences in character, manners, language, and religion foreshadowed, at an early hour, the separation which took place in 1830. Of that troubled and not unfruitful period, Belgium is the most meritorious product. It occupies in the political world a larger place than might be inferred from its geographical area. This is comparatively small; but its population is much the densest of any in Europe. What welds this population, derived from two distinct stocks, into one single, well-united nation, is a community of religious faith and political interests.

Belgium has developed and gained consistency and strength under parliamentary and constitutional rule. It has given the world one of the best lessons in the practice of judicious freedom. "All the liberties inscribed in the national covenant," said King LEOPOLD in 1850, "are practiced without restraint, and the finest encomium that can be passed on the Belgian people is that they showed themselves worthy of their Constitution." The experience of the last twenty years corroborates this judgment. The Belgian Constitution provides for complete separation of Church and State, unfettered liberty of conscience, unlimited right of association and meeting, perfect freedom of education, speech, and press; and these liberties, as the Minister of Foreign Affairs recently said in his answer to the German note of Count PERPONCHER, guaranteed by the Constitution, far from being a cause of weakness to the Government, form an element of strength, and give it an influence a thousand times more welcome and efficient than the operation of restrictive laws could possibly be.

Belgium was set up as a neutral State when a certain political equilibrium and public right prevailed in Europe. While this balance of power was in existence, it was a safeguard for Belgium. The undercurrent of Napoleonic ambition, if really ever directed against Belgium, was not to be feared then. But the position is much changed to-day. The bulwark behind which public right in Europe was considered secure, has crumbled. A new power has sprung up, not more scrupulous than the Napoleonic empire, and even more dangerous to the liberty of other powers. No doubt it does not yet think of annexing Belgium, but its recent intrigues show the tendency of German autocracy. Guarantees are demanded, and Belgium is desired to join the blockade planned in Berlin against France and the Roman Catholic Church. These pretensions must sound alarming to a land which has really no strength but what it derives from the principle of neutrality.

This principle has been the subject of rather menacing discussion on the part of German journalists. They assert that every neutral State, in case of war, ought to be able to defend its neutrality against either of the belligerents. Every neutral State should therefore undergo, in order to secure its neutrality, the same sacrifices which other States are making to-day in order to keep up their military situation. In that case neutrality is a mere empty word. No benefit accrues from it. The immunity which neutrals are supposed to enjoy is a fiction, and they are, moreover, subject to the dangerous obligation not to contract any alliance, which might at least secure to them the protection of one of the great powers.

A Deputy of the Belgian Parliament sees a means of remedying this evil in disarming. He thinks that a neutral State should not be compelled to defend its neutrality against the first belligerent who, under some pretext, or without any, deems it expedient to invade its territory. He asks that Belgium shall be exempted from the necessity of voting an enormous war budget and costly improvements in its military organization. An international declaration should expressly forbid belligerents to violate the frontiers and territory of neutrals.

At the same time, the Belgians claim to be independent at home. Their independence they understand somewhat differently from the Statesman who seems to aim at the dictatorship of Europe. The remonstrances made by him on account of certain episcopal letters, and of the Duchesne affair, have created alarm, and not without cause. Something more was at stake than the passing interest of an ordinary incident, and Belgium improved the occasion to define its position and rights in a manner as peremptory as it was dignified and moderate. The Belgians do not mean to be placed by their neutrality under the tutelage of any other power. They are independent, and their independence has been guaranteed by Europe. It is not likely that Europe, in which England and Russia act to-day as moderators, will ever forget what is due to Belgium and the other neutral powers.

THE DESOLATION OF WIDOWS.

THE TIMES yesterday contained a sad announcement which must have cast a gloom upon the female world. It told of privations to which many fair and tender women are or may be subjected, the thought of which must move the hardest heart. And these women are they who have lost their protectors—those to whom they had looked to provide them through life with all the comforts, not to say the elegancies and superfluities of life. We need hardly say that we mean widows. Widows have always been looked upon as objects of peculiar sympathy. Man's heart warms always toward a widow, and he is ready to do for her even more than he is ready to do for any other of those weak, fair creatures who are, have been, or may be wives and mothers. And yet we fear that men will not grieve greatly over this privation to which widows are now liable—to which, indeed, they are already subjected by a law as absolute as that of the Medes and Persians, although not as unalterable. It will be only the widows themselves that will sincerely mourn; for those of their sex who are not widows will, we fear, rejoice in their inmost hearts at this desolation of their sisters, because those who are affected by it are reduced to an abject condition of toilet which cannot fail to be in the highest degree gratifying to all their dearest friends and acquaintances.

Yes, it is in the tenderest point that the widow's heart is pierced. It was in our fashion column that the direful doom was proclaimed. It was there announced that "during the first six months of a widow's mourning, the lightest materials that should be employed are cashmere and crape;" and with heartless cruelty it was added, "even taffetas underskirts are prohibited." And this—hear it, *Bona Dea!*—in the Summer time. They are prohibited; absolutely not allowed. But the dreadful sentence goes on: "Flounces are also excluded; biases of crape or cashmere are the only trimmings allowed." Think of the cruelty of the heart of the fiend in human form who devised that torture: Flounces excluded! To deprive a woman at this age of the world of flounces, and confine her to a mere bias, for any alleged reason whatever, is an ingenuity of torment worthy of a Spanish Inquisitor or a Comanche Indian; but to do it just at the time when, perhaps, her heart is bounding with joy at the possession of dower without the incumbrance of the endower—this indeed is the refinement of cruelty. But this elaboration of torture is pushed still further; the screw has one more turn. It is decreed, ordered, declared, and proclaimed that "for the first three months all confections are replaced by long square Scotch cachemire shawls." Think of that! A woman is to be allowed no "confections" on her dress, but is condemned to Scotch cachemire; and this just because she has got rid of her husband, the very person who provided the "confections" previously carried upon her person! Time, however, brings alleviation. During "the next period of mourning" grenadine, barege, poplin, and Parisienne "can be used," and—O joy!—with "fancy woolen trimmings." Will not the widows, like the Irishman who wished to begin with the second lesson because it cost only half as much as the first, universally decide to begin their mourning at "the next period?"

This prohibitory announcement, besides the serious aspect in which we have presented it, has a significance which cannot be mistaken, when it is considered with the context of the edict of which it only forms a part. For in that sober and awful document it is announced that, "although woolen goods are more employed than silk, * * * toilets are as costly as ever;" and again we are told that "underclothing is very expensive." And the reason of this costliness of toilets made of woolen, and of this expensiveness of underclothing, the essential part of the most of which is simple white muslin, is simply—trimming! Plain underskirts are "entirely covered with trimming." In underclothes "ruffles, insertions of lace, and fine Valenciennes" are employed. Are we not also told that "ladies resort to combinations such as plain gray guipure insertions, and insertions worked in white or in colors?" That ladies should be driven to such desperate "resorts" to make their dress costly, is to be deplored. It was better when the money was spent out and out for silk, or satin, or velvet; for that has some real beauty, some intrinsic worth, some lasting value. But what have we now? "A deep plaited flounce with heading," "five narrow flounces, alternating in box plaits and fine knife plaits," "four rows of narrow knife-plaited ruffles;" and on "a simple suit for country wear," which, to begin with, is "gray with cherry-colored stripes," we have three plaited flounces on the front, and a plain one on the back as deep as the three in front;" then again a "deep knife-plaited ruffle," and, moreover, "plaited ruffles on each side," which, as the garment has an underskirt on which "the stripes run diagonally," must be a perfectly lovely model of simplicity for country wear.

Now, we believe that there is no man, not ascetic or morose, that does not like to see a lady not only neatly but tastefully dressed, in color and material that become her and set off her face and her figure. This, however, has to do with the essentials of dress, form, color, texture; and on these no man is unwilling to see any woman for whose bills he is responsible spend as much money as he can reasonably afford. But it is because of our regard for women, and in no carping or censorious spirit, that we tell them that men are beginning to be very weary of this effort to make their dress "expensive," regardless of the material of which its substance is made—efforts that drive them to "resorts" of combination and insertion to attain their extravagant and deforming purposes. For nothing deforms a woman's dress so much, whether in the eye of the painter or of the ordinary man of good taste, as these trimmings, to which they have become so wedded that the absence of them signifies the desolation of widowhood. We know of a dress, recently made, of which the material cost twenty-five dollars and the making ninety. Now, a man who spends two-thirds of the latter sum upon a full suit which lasts him all Summer, dresses expensively. And as to beauty, the most beautiful dress that has been seen publicly in New-York for years—one to which we have before referred—Miss DYAS' in the "Shaughraun"—had not a scrap of trimming on it to spot its mass of soft, rich color, or break its beautifully-flowing lines. Men are beginning to take it very hardly that women spoil their dresses and mar their own beauty just to trim themselves into "costliness and expense."

A LONG STRUGGLE.

The recent news from Cuba leaves but one impression on the minds of impartial people. The struggle, such as it is, is to be indefinitely prolonged. From the Spanish side we have the usual reports of victories over the insurgents, and the effectual extermination of "all enemies of Spain and religion." The stories told by the other side are quite as cheerful, and they have in them an element of interest that never fails to enlist the sympathies of the American reader. The latest Spanish bulletins are to the effect that the rich districts of Las Villas are practically free of insurgent raiding parties, and that Gen. MAXIMO GOMEZ has been forced to recross the Trocha, which he passed some weeks since. If this is true, it leaves the zone of cultivation open to the farmers, who may return to their estates without fear of molestation; and, as if in confirmation of this report, it is said that the owners of many of the devastated estates have begun to rebuild and repair their wasted property. We know the value to be placed on Spanish bulletins of victory, however, and these flattering tales will be accepted with some reserve by American sympathizers with the Cuban patriots. We should be glad to believe that the art of coloring dispatches from the interior of Cuba was confined to one side, at least. But it is not. It must be confessed that our friendly interest in the cause of the insurgents is sometimes strained by the statements put forth by those Cuban patriots who fight their battles for freedom at very long range, and publish their bulletins of victory from Manhattan Island. The most conspicuous Cuban Army is that which consumes its rations in the vicinity of Union square and through Wall street and Broadway.

But the hopeless part of this business is, that the insurgents are confined to the interior, where they receive supplies with great difficulty and in small quantities. Gradually every appearance of regular warfare has melted away from the insurgent lines; indeed, they can hardly be said to have any established lines. They hold partly isolated districts among the mountains, subsisting on the plunder which they secure on their occasional raids into the valleys below. Here and there, in the eastern division of the island, they hold small hamlets by a slight tenure; but, for all practical purposes, their organization is only that of a guerrilla warfare. It is seldom that the Spanish, who certainly never underestimate the forces which they meet, report a larger body of men than two or three hundred. Nevertheless, these keep alive the embers of civil strife, and whether they are called patriots or brigands, their existence is so well assured that the foolish proclamation of peace, issued so many years ago by Spain, seems as farcical as ever. With varying success, but undecisive results, the contest goes on as regularly in the mountains of Cuba as the regular business of brigandage does in Mexico, the Government being set at defiance in both instances.

But, if this is a discouraging struggle for the Cuban patriots, who are now fighting for their lives, we do not see much prospect of their being speedily crushed. The petty war is over the same ground once occupied by the Spaniards and natives, when OVANDO, OVIEDO, and other early conquerors sought to subjugate the hapless Indians of Hispaniola. In the same dismal caverns and fastnesses of the mountains where the followers of the caciques took refuge and were hunted out, the insurgents defy their pursuers. If it took years for the well-seasoned soldiers of Spain to subdue and exterminate the armies of naked Indians, what odds are against their descendants who fight against men of their own blood, as familiar with their natural hiding-places as were the natives of the time of the Adelantado. We cannot fail to notice how much alike are these two memorable struggles in Cuba. But we cannot believe that the tragical history of the region will be repeated. Possibly some irresistible fate is urging on the deadly and wasteful drama, and Spanish blood is to be shed yet more freely on the island where, says IRVING, "the Europeans found a perfect paradise, but which, by their vile passions, they filled with horror and desolation."

Although our people take a strong and friendly interest in what is known as "the Cuban struggle," it does not appear that their sympathy can take any practical shape. Speaker MCGUIRE, just before the Legislature adjourned, thought it worth while to leave the chair, which he so conspicuously adorned, and take the floor in behalf of certain resolutions, designed to instruct the National Government in the matter of recognizing the Cuban cause. But in all the florid rhetoric and tropical fervor of this gifted speaker, nothing but the merest assumptions of fact appeared. Aside from the delicacy of the question thus thrust forward, there is no new reason to be urged by those who favor an aggressive policy toward Spain by the United States. The grounds for such an interference in behalf of Cuba are less tenable now than formerly. The fact that the insurrectionary disturbance continues, and that it shows no sign of coming to an end, may be taken as one great cause for intervention in the interest of civilization and humanity. But we have had that excuse in numberless instances where nobody thought of interfering with our neighbors. Just such a pretext would serve for a cause of war with Mexico or the Spanish-American republics almost any day.

WOMEN'S WAGES.

It is a complaint so common as to be monotonous, with those who are seeking to reform social evils, that women receive much less payment for their labor than men. We think there is less foundation for this reproach than appears on the surface. In certain fields of employment, women crowd the market with half-trained labor, and in consequence their wages fall to a very low point. They compete with one another. Employers pay less for their labor than for men's, because there are so many of their sex seeking that particular employment, and, of course, underbidding one another. Moreover, in many occupations, owing to the chance of their marrying, to their physical weakness, and to their want of training, women are worth less than men.

No one who has not studied the habits of women of ordinary advantages can realize how inaccurate and careless their training is. This is often owing to the want of ambition, or the neglect of their parents. There is in this City, for instance, a very respectable and useful calling for women—teaching in the public schools—by means of which salaries of from six hundred dollars to two thousand dollars can be earned. The City offers gratuitously a three years' course of careful and thorough training for this employment in the Normal College. When a graduate has finished this course, she is immediately of more value in the market. Her salary will be probably double what it would be if she undertook to teach without the preliminary training. But we venture to say that seventy-five out of the hundred of those girls who graduate at the City schools, and who mean to be teachers, never enter the Normal College. The usual alleged reason is poverty. But when one remembers the numbers of poor families in New-England who deny themselves every luxury to give a boy a good education, one can easily understand that the cause of this neglect in this City is rather want of principle than want of means. The result is that this class of girls soon settle down into the ranks of poor teachers, or become shop-girls and seamstresses.

But even in these places, their want of any thoroughness and accuracy of training must at once depress their scale of payment. For a certain period, female assistants were employed in a well-known library and reading-room of this City. A gentleman had occasion to ask for a certain kind of encyclopedia. The young lady in charge had not the remotest idea what particular encyclopedias were in the reading-room, nor even of the character or subject of the journals and magazines. An intelligent office-boy in that position would have naturally made it his business to know thoroughly every book and paper in the room. Such a lad at once enters into successful competition with the young lady, and brings down her wages.

A few years ago, some of our job printers in New-York undertook to employ female compositors. To their dismay, they soon discovered that the New-York working girls did not know the English language well enough, or could not spell accurately enough, to make good compositors, and they were forced to send for Massachusetts female workers, or to have the work done in New-England.

We may appeal to the common experience of our lady readers if the female clerks in our dry-goods shops are not more inattentive and uncivil than the male. Such a fact alone (if it be general) would depress their wages as compared with men's. But such defects are merely the result of want of training. The French petty female shopkeepers and clerks are unsurpassed. And in this country, take the branches where women are carefully educated, and they compete successfully with the other sex. The teachers, for instance, prepared by our best female normal schools, and drilled in the "object system," are more in request for primary and other schools than male teachers. A young lady has been known to receive as high as $1,500 and $2,000 salary soon after graduating. A good Latin teacher in this City can earn her $2 50 per hour.

Again, in a lower kind of service, the pay is excellent. A fair female cook will earn $25 per month and her board, and a skillful one $50, which is better pay than men of the same class receive. We have known clever operators on shoe-sewing machines earn $50 a week; and many just trained on the ordinary sewing-machines will make from $1 to $2 per day. A raw Irish peasant girl will often earn in our families $15 per month, which, with board, is equivalent to nearly $400 per annum. In higher branches, there are many female "editors" earning their $4,000 or $5,000 per annum. The most successful women novelists enjoy a much larger income than this, and the female lecturers receive, in many instances, from $5,000 to $10,000 per annum. Women have no ground whatever for complaining of being "kept down" in the present day.

NOTES FROM ITALY.

CRIME IN THE SICILIES—THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

A PEACEFUL PERIOD—THE CONDITION OF SPAIN—THE POPE AND THE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, May 18, 1875.

The project for exceptional legislation to confirm public security in the two Sicilies, and other districts, has not yet come under discussion in Parliament. Committees are often sleepy bodies, and an evil sometimes cures itself while wisdom is taking time to find a remedy. But brigandage is not a malady of the social body which finds in itself the means of medication. For some time past much fewer cases have been reported than formerly; yet at any moment there is liable to be a new irruption. Sicily is the Ireland of the united kingdom of Italy, and there brigandage has existed in its worst form. With a law suited to the case, and pluck and energy shown on the part of the public, the profession of the highwayman might soon be made one no longer found to pay. If a dozen of these outlaws of society, as they were taken, were hung by lynch law to as many trees of the woods which are their lurking-places, the evil would stand a good chance of coming to an end. To talk of "mercy" to ferocious beasts is nonsense. We have no "mercy" to show to the tiger or wild-cat, and why should there be any for savage animals in human shape, or because they happen to go on two instead of four legs? Your father, son, or brother is taken up on the mountain road, and unless you pay $10,000, more or less, to preserve it, his head is taken off, to show you that there is no trifling with these imperious monarchs of the kingdom of savage nature.

The breeze that for two or three weeks has ruffled the waters has died away, and there is hope that the lull will give us a quiet Summer, with the postponement for another six months of the diplomatic scuffles which commonly precede the rough-and-tumble encounters of war. The agents of traffic are more at their ease, and the stock market is settling down into its normal rest. But, as all know, it is only a question of more or less time for the excitement to be renewed. France and Germany are not ready yet to "lock horns and push for it." The situation is not yet essentially changed, and "hanging day" is only indefinitely put off.

But the prospect in Europe is sufficiently gloomy. Armaments on every side, and the outlay in money, material, and men is enormous. The expenditure, instead of diminishing, goes on augmenting at a frightful rate. The masses of the people languish, both for instruction and the means of existence, and the taxes upon labor to maintain the vast military establishments make the case grow worse every day. As for our poor dear Italy, bearing with so much difficulty her great weight of dues in time of peace, there is only the dread prospect of being completely borne under in time of a general war. If despotism succeeds in putting back the present liberal movement, what is to become of our rosy hopes?

We have had Señor Castelar here, and some of the best of the leaders of the Republican Party and of the Opposition in Parliament have entertained him at a dinner of fifty. Felicitations were indulged over the good luck of Italy, and expressions of sorrow at the sad results which have attended the efforts of Spain to better her condition. If the case of Italy mends every day, that of Spain grows worse and worse, and even the Pontiff is losing faith, for he is not able to hear from Mgr. Simeoni, his agent at Madrid, encouraging accounts. From whatever point of view regarded, the country seems to be in a nearly hopeless condition. Spain continues to make a figure, because her blunders and disasters must be catalogued and talked about; but further than that the nation does not exist.

I do not know what we should do if we had not the name of Garibaldi to introduce into a letter, for everything he says or does is here made account of. He is about to leave his villa and take a little run among the small towns from Frascati, in the Alban Mount, to Civita Vecchia by the sea, where he will remain for the warm weather to recruit himself near his favorite element. It is the opinion of some that the old patriot has lost prestige by leaving his island hermitage to allow himself to be the object here of so many flatteries.

Some of the partisan organs, instead of being in favor of the present peaceful relations of alliance, wish to raise a breeze, and have Germany pick a quarrel with the Italian Government also because the Ministry regards with a partial indifference the conduct of the Papacy in its efforts to sow discord among the populations of the German Empire. Italy has her own views, feelings, and policy, and these are naturally enough shaped or influenced by the peculiarities of the situation. The country, constituted under the actual government, is patiently waiting for the Pope to die; willing to let matters rest as they are until it is seen whether or not the succeeding Pontiff, and those into whose hands he may fall, will be disposed to give at least a favorable squint toward the terms offered for a renewal of friendship. Some newspapers here have set afloat a report that it is the intention of the Pope to call together once more his Ecumenical Council. No intention more improbable than such as this could be imputed to the Vatican. Six or seven hundred Bishops, Generals of religious orders, and Patriarch Vicars, in Rome, drawn together from all parts of the Roman Catholic world, would be only so many witnesses of the fact that the Pope is not a prisoner, and that the assertion, so many times made, that all is going wrong here has no foundation in truth.

The Government of Italy is called upon to steer clear of priestcraft on the one hand and demagogism on the other. To allow either one or the other to get the upper hand would be equally hurtful to the State. The movement to free the *passo clero*, or lower clergy, from the slavery of the prelacy continues, but not with so bright a prospect of immediate favorable results, as we could hope. The Senator Marquis Guenieri-Gonzaga is the leading champion of this reform, and he does not let any fit opportunity pass for lifting his voice to make a new appeal to Parliament and the Italian public to adopt as soon as possible our independent system.

The Pope's birthday, the 13th of the month, passed off quietly at the Vatican, and no demonstration was made. A deputation of German "pilgrims" presented an address, and laid at the Holy Father's feet I do not know how many volumes filled with the names of those in Germany who are against their own Government, and wish well to the Pontiff's cause. As for the address, the burden of it was a prolonged lamentation over the massacre by Bismarck of the Pope's innocents. As the Bishops are still encouraged to pursue their wayward course, the fight and slaughter will go on, and those who have more faith in God than in the Pope do not lose their hope.

The Roman "season" may now be said to be ended, and the doors of many hotels are half closed, the music of many voices in the corridors, if not "fled"—one does not like the figure—has died out, and the banquet halls are nearly deserted. The lecture-room of the English Church outside the Popolo gate is frequented by few, and the American Chapel is closed for the season. Foreigners have left the Roman shopkeepers, hotel proprietors, and bankers to shift for themselves for the next six months. The proverbial Englishman has gone off in a stew, fearful of sun-stroke or brain fever, with the first bright Spring days which have now suddenly come upon us. Meanwhile, we old stagers are looking forward to two months of delicious Roman repose.

THE INDIANS IN NEW-YORK.

THEIR ARRIVAL IN THE CITY YESTERDAY.

PLANS FOR THEIR AMUSEMENT—VIEWS OF LONG MANDAN REGARDING THE EAST—DESCRIPTION OF THE CHIEFS—THEY ARE PLEASED WITH THEIR VISIT.

The Indian chiefs, under the leadership of Lone Horn and Long Mandan, arrived in Jersey City yesterday morning on the 6:20 train from Washington. They were accompanied by Major H. W. Bingham, of the Cheyenne River Agency; Rev. S. D. Hinman, one of the newly-appointed Commissioners to negotiate the transfer of the Black Hills; Major Seville, Indian Agent for North-west Nebraska, and William Fielder, Government Interpreter. On reaching the New-York side of Desbrosses Street Ferry the party were conveyed in carriages to the Grand Central Hotel, which will be their head-quarters during their visit in New-York. The names of the chiefs composing the embassy are as follows: Lone Horn, Long Mandan, White Swan, Charger, Rattling Rib, Spotted Elk, Bull Eagle, Red Skirt, and Duck. Lone Horn is hereditary chief of the Minneconjon (men who farm by the water) tribe of the Sioux, a nation which numbers over 8,000 souls. Long Mandan is head chief of the Ohenupa (Two Kettle) Band, 2,000 strong. White Charger rules over the Sancarce Tribe, 3,000 in number. Spotted Elk, Red Shirt, and the others are sub-chiefs. A TIMES reporter visited the Indians yesterday. Their rooms are on the sixth floor of the hotel. Although the elevation commands a cool breeze and much fresher atmosphere than the floors below, the effect of the weather was at once perceptible in the careless attire of Lone Horn and his fellows. The former reclined half dressed near an open window, plying a Japanese fan. On a small table beside him stood a pail of water and a tumbler, and from this the thirsty chief occasionally refreshed himself. Lone Horn is about sixty years of age, and has ruled over his tribe, one of the largest in the Sioux nation, for many years with success. He is said to be popular at home, and to have always manifested a friendly disposition toward the Government. To the right of the bureau, a few feet distant, sat the sub-chief named Duck, whose color is several shades lighter than that of his brethren. Duck's appearance, while more intellectual than that of his superior, is by no means as warlike. White Swan, who was seated on the floor to the left of Lone Horn, acted as spokesman for the party. He told the reporter that he had had a pleasant time in Washington, and that although he and his friends had not yet secured all they desired, they were convinced of the Great White Father's sincerity, and believed that he meant to deal with them justly. The vast cities and immense wealth of the white men had exceeded even the reports of the other chiefs who had been East in previous years. They had seen a great many curious and interesting things on their journey, and would return to their people well pleased with their visit. To-day they mean to go into the streets to buy presents to take with them on their return. When they reached the great plains, the Indian said, they would tell what they had seen to their people, and use their influence to procure an amicable settlement of the questions at issue between the white men and the Indians.

Stretched on a bed in the south-east corner of the room lay Bull Eagle, one of the most athletic Indians who has ever visited the East. His height is over 6 feet 4 inches, his muscles betoken immense strength. His occupation is to drill the "braves" of the tribe for war, and superintend their operations in the field. His countenance, in contrast to his occupation, is rather of a mild and humane cast. In the opposite corner of the room to that occupied by Bull Eagle was seated a group of four, Red Shirt, Duck Charger, and Spotted Elk. The last two were evidently the "dandies" of the party, their neat blue mantles showing not a crease nor wrinkle, and their moccasins being covered with colored beads. In the matter of cleanliness, the whole party were much superior to those who have preceded them, their rooms and persons being generally clean and neat. Major Bingham affirmed that, taken as a class, they would compare most favorably with any other race of aborigines, and were certainly far superior to the mass of Western savages.

Long Mandan, the Father of the Minneconjons, and a chief who has seen many battles, is nearly seventy years of age. He has been very much impressed by his Eastern trip, and says that the strength and riches of the white men have literally overwhelmed him. Before he came within the States he thought the white men were scattered over the country in small forts and stockades, just as they were on the frontier. Now he has seen so many great cities that he cannot remember the number of them, while the inhabitants seem beyond the power of man to count. Yesterday morning he was taken to the roof of the Grand Central, and there were, he said, nothing but houses as far as he could see. It seemed to him that all the people of the country must live here, and yet, a day or two ago he was in another vast city to the south-west. There seemed no end to the houses or the people. Of the shipping Long Mandan said: "The big canoes are large and swift, but I would rather not go in them. The one which carried us over this morning (the ferry-boat) shook so that I thought it would fall to pieces." He said that the hotel was comfortable and that they had plenty to eat, but he would be glad to return home. Speaking of the American ladies, the Chief said: "The women of the white men are very handsome, but their dress is too wonderful for us." It is Major Bingham's intention to keep the Indians in town for several days, and give them an opportunity of visiting the various places of interest and amusement. This is the first visit of this branch of the Sioux to the East, and they are naturally anxious to make the most of the occasion.

A PICNIC FIGHT.

A MEMBER OF THE MAGNOLIA ASSOCIATION, OF BROOKLYN, MORTALLY WOUNDED—HE REFUSES TO GIVE THE NAME OF HIS ASSAILANT—A CLUE FOR THE POLICE.

The Magnolia Association, of Brooklyn, E. D., was some time ago disturbed by quarrels arising from an election of officers. Lately, however, there has been more harmony in the association, and on Saturday night a picnic was given, at which good humor prevailed during the earlier part of the evening, but toward midnight a quarrel arose, during which Patrick Cash, one of the members, was mortally wounded. The association numbers among its members several of the "Battle Row Gang," well known to the Police, one of whom, named Rogers, killed Officer Donohue some years ago and was hanged for the murder. Cash was one of these, and was warned before he went to the picnic that if he went he would be killed; but he disregarded the warning. On the way to the park the party were disorderly, taking possession of the street car and throwing the conductor off; but as no further violence was offered, their behavior was regarded as nothing more than the rough playfulness of their class. Arrived on the ground they indulged in the usual dancing and drinking on such occasions. As the evening wore on the drinking became deeper, and the old quarrel was renewed. A general fight ensued, in which Cash was stabbed three times under the right shoulder-blade, the weapon penetrating the lung. As nearly as can be learned this occurred at 11:30 P. M. Three-quarters of an hour later he was found by the police lying on the sidewalk bleeding profusely. He was carried to the Ninth Sub-Precinct Station-house, and his wounds were dressed by Dr. Burdick, who ordered his removal to the City Hospital. When Coroner Sims went to the hospital to take his ante-mortem statement he asked him if he could identify the man who stabbed him. Cash replied that he could, but upon being warned that his accusation against any person in his present state would be a very serious matter, he said that he could not identify him, although he thought he knew him, and if ever he got well he would "fix him." To Inspector Waddy he said, "I will never tell who it was. I will die with his name in my throat." Cash is a single man, twenty-one years of age, and lives at No. 79 North Seventh street. He has been visited by his parents and by his priest, to whose requests that he would disclose his assailant's name he was as deaf as he was to those of the officials. There is, however, a clue to the identity of the murderer derived from the victim's words. He said that the same man who stabbed him had stabbed another man. The Police have since learned that "Buck" Doolan, of North First street, between Second and Third streets, was stabbed at the same time by a man named Head. Head has not yet been arrested.

WHAT MR. BRANNIGAN FOUND IN HIS PANTRY.

On Saturday Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, received information that William Rice, aged twenty-five, was lying at his residence, No. 116 Mott street, suffering from serious injuries received in some manner at present unknown. An investigation was made, and it was learned that at 7 o'clock last Thursday morning James Brannigan, residing at No. 133 Mulberry street, found Rice lying apparently asleep in a pantry under the stairs of his residence. He tried to arouse him, but failed, and, believing the man, whom he did not know, was stupidly drunk, he took him to the wood-house in the rear of his residence and left him there. During the evening Rice managed to crawl out of the wood-house, and sat down on the stoop in front of Brannigan's house. While sitting there he was seen by Margaret Bergen, who lives in the same house. She spoke to him, and ascertaining that he lived at No. 116 Mott street, had him taken to his home. The next day Dr. Walsh, of No. 302 East Broadway, was called to attend him. He found the patient suffering from severe injuries to his head, and from internal injuries, which may prove fatal. The Police authorities were not informed of the case until Saturday. On being questioned by Capt. Allaire, Rice was either unable or unwilling to give any information in relation to the manner in which he had been hurt.

THE STATE PRISONS.

UNPROFITABLENESS OF THE LABOR DONE—LETTER FROM JUDGE GRAVES.

Hon. Ezra Graves, one of the Inspectors of State Prisons, has addressed a letter to the Ilion *Citizen*, in which he explains the manner in which the last majority report of the Inspectors was prepared, and expresses surprise at the dissatisfaction manifested by Inspector Kirkpatrick, the existence of whose minority report, he says, was unknown to his colleagues until he himself mentioned it in a published letter. Concerning the present condition of the prison, Mr. Graves says;

A committee would soon find that the difficulty does not consist in a low state of discipline or in the unwillingness of convicts to do a few days' work; indeed, they choose labor rather than confinement, and an increase of labor by the contractors seldom meets with any objection, much less resistance. There are six companies at Auburn who have contracts for convict labor, and they pay from thirty-five to forty-two cents a day per man, and they get all the labor they ask from the convict, yet they find themselves embarrassed and unable to make sale of the articles manufactured in prison, although in quality they equal those made outside. And the contractors have now on hand over $450,000 worth of well-manufactured property for which they find no sale; and some of them would gladly throw up their contracts until a change in the money market occurs. At Sing Sing the contractors have over $600,000 worth of property on hand made by the convicts, for which they find no sale. It is not because their property is not well made, or a good merchantable article, but because the country is flooded with every kind of merchandise, more than the wants of the people demand, and more than their necessities require.

No man who has had any prison experience can honestly say that, in the present condition of our country and the condition of our prisons, they can be made self-sustaining, even if all the convicts could be employed at present prices. In Auburn and Sing Sing there are about 1,200 unemployed convicts, who must be clothed and fed, although they earn nothing. These idle men beg for employment. They are ready to do anything, and will work faithfully rather than be driven to their cells.

An application was made to the Legislature this Winter authorizing the Agent, with the assent of the Inspectors, to take unemployed convicts and put them upon public works, so that they might be compelled to earn something for the State toward their support. But when this was presented it was denounced and stricken from the bill on the ground that convict labor would compete with citizens' labor, and that the competition was unequal, to the great injury of the innocent laboring men upon the outside.

The work at Clinton Prison is not done by contract; but all the prisoners work directly for the State, in digging ore or making iron and nails. This iron has to be made with charcoal, and more than 3,000 bushels are consumed every twenty-four hours. The State has now over $70,000 worth of wood and coal on hand. The ore is lean and costs the State $1 a ton in the mine. At the present price of nails and iron the State is losing on every pound of nails made, although mostly done with convict labor. If humanity did not forbid, the State would be the gainer to put every convict at Clinton Prison in his cell and refuse to permit an ounce of ore to be dug.

The Agent of each prison purchases the supplies of the person who sells the cheapest, without regard to politics. And the quantity required being large, they are purchased much cheaper than individuals purchase for their own use. I think three better managers cannot be found than the present Agents and Wardens of the prisons, and I am unable to see how the prisons can be run at this time with less expense, unless the convicts are to be starved and fed as our soldiers were in rebel prisons. Bread, meat, and potatoes twice a day, with occasionally bean or pea soup, with bread and molasses for supper, constitute their plain yet wholesome fare, without tea or coffee, butter or cheese, or any of the luxuries of our own table. If there is any tax-payer in the State who lives with men and like a man, who would feed even the criminal with less wholesome food, I desire not to share with him the honors to be gathered from the miser's approval, or bear with him the just denunciation of a people whose love of gain is lost sight of in the wholesome and decent administration of justice.

The high moral character of the officers in the prisons leaves no doubt of their fidelity to the State, and of a happy and salutary influence over the convicts; and he who doubts either had better constitute himself a committee, and in person visit the prisons, and there learn not to condemn what he cannot change, either for the interest of the State or for the punishment or reformation of the criminal.

E. GRAVES.

RAPID TRANSIT.

ACTION IN THE STATE SENATE—STATEMENT BY SENATOR SELKREG.

Senator John H. Selkreg, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, explains in the Ithaca *Journal* the action in the State Senate on the rapid transit bills, as follows:

"The Husted Rapid Transit bill reached the Senate from the Assembly in the evening, just before the close of the day's session. A motion to refer it to the Committee of the Whole was made, but subsequently withdrawn, and then its reference was, of course, to the Railroad Committee. That committee held a meeting upon it at 8:30 o'clock the next morning, read it through, and made some slight amendments, afterward concurred in by the Senate, but not in the least touching the principle of the bill, which had been very materially changed in the House after its introduction. Among the Assembly amendments made before it reached the Senate, was one cutting off from the Governor the appointment of five Commissioners in every county in the State, at a salary to each of $5,000 per year. The Senate Committee on Railroads voted to report the bill, and the Clerk brought it to the Senate soon after the session commenced. The Senator from the Orange district, a member thereof, and Chairman of the same committee of the previous Senate, demanded of us that the bill should not be immediately reported; but before the close of that morning's session, in spite of this demand, we asked unanimous consent, which was required under the rules, to make the report at that time. Senator Moore, of the Eighth District, objected; the President, Hon William Dorsheimer, sustained the objection, and the report was not made. Then a motion to lay all orders of business upon the table down to reports of committees prevailed and the report was received. This was at the close of the morning session. At the opening of the evening session the bill was moved into the first Committee of the Whole by unanimous consent, and discussion proceeded upon it, only ending with the morning session next day. It was then finally passed, the Chairman of the Railroad Committee, John H. Selkreg, voting for it. Amendments having been made to the bill in the Senate, these amendments were non-concurred in by the Assembly; a conference committee was appointed by each house, and this committee agreeing, their report was adopted with but one negative vote, we think, and that one Senator Madden's. There was no special vote had in the Senate except as we have above indicated; and so far from taking a hostile attitude to the measure, we voted for it. One thing we were opposed to in this bill, as it came from the Executive Chamber, and that was the power sought to be conferred on the Governor to locate five high-salaried officers in each county in the State, whose legitimate duties would be so light that they could devote a large portion of their time to running conventions, and thus take politics entirely out of the hands of common electors. The question of rapid transit in New-York City is still an open one, except so far as the Greenwich Street Elevated Road is concerned. That is the only practical attempt yet made to solve it, and that is eminently successful. A bill to enlarge its powers and allow the company to extend their road passed some weeks since, but the Governor persistently holds on to it, refusing to sign it. The Moore Rapid Transit bill, asked for by the unanimous vote of the Common Council of New-York City, is still in the Governor's hands unsigned, while the Husted bill, rushed through the Legislature by its friends, being shorn of its power and patronage, has not yet received the signature of Samuel J. Tilden."

DEATH OF A TRAVELER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

News has reached England of the death by fever, in the interior of South Africa, of Mr. Frank Oates, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Oates had been traveling in that country from the early part of 1873, with the twofold object of acquiring an actual knowledge of the natural features of the country and of studying its fauna. After spending some time in the Matabele country, north of the Limpopo River, toward the end of last year Mr. Oates proceeded to the Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi. But this part of his journey had been unfortunately delayed until the unhealthy season of the year had arrived. However, he reached the Falls in safety, and left the Zambesi in good health on his homeward journey, but he was soon afterward seized with fever, to which, after an illness of twelve days, when near to the Makalake towns, he succumbed on the 5th of February last. An English physician, Dr. Bradshaw, happened to be in the neighborhood at the time, and attended both as medical adviser and as companion, and afterward superintended his interment. Mr. Oates' effects are now in the hands of Rev. John Mackenzie, the missionary at Shoshong, (Bamungwato,) who has sent this account to England. These, it is hoped, will be brought home by a personal friend of the deceased, who has recently gone up country from Pietermaritzburg. They include a large number of specimens of natural history and curiosities which Mr. Oates had collected, besides all his notes and papers, and are expected to prove of very considerable interest. The deceased, who was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society on his return to England in 1872 from a successful expedition into North and Central America, was in his 35th year when he died. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Edward Oates, of Meanwoodside, near Leeds.

WOULD BE MARRIED.

TWO SOULS WITHOUT A MARRIAGE LICENSE GO TO SEA.

From the San Francisco Call, May 30.

On Tuesday last the officers stationed at Fort Point were attracted by the presence of a small crowd of people who had collected at the wharf near the Presidio. When they came to the wharf they discovered that the immortal passion was the cause of the assemblage, and that two young and ardent beings, who believed that "love is life's end," were determined to be knotted together with the matrimonial rope, in spite of cruel laws and unfeeling officials. The maiden fair beyond compare was under age, with auburn hair. Her lover made application at the City Hall for a marriage license.

"How old is the lady?" asked the polite clerk.

"It's none of your —," the applicant was about to remark, but he changed his mind, and answered, "Just sixteen years old."

"Ah!" returned the clerk, "a most deliciously charming age. And do her parents yet proudly gaze upon this their beauteous offspring?"

"Which?" grimly growled the lover.

"Are her father and mother living? I mean," said the clerk.

"Oh! you bet? Healthy!"

"Then," replied the clerk, sinking his fascinating smile and resuming the more serious air of an official: "then you can't have a license; the girl is not of age and cannot be married except with the consent of her parents."

"Can't have a license?" slowly remarked the anxious lover.

"No, Sir; it's against the law to grant one under such circumstances."

The young man turned and walked from the office; but as he reached the door he wheeled about and shaking a handful of gold at the clerk, cried, "Say, I'll bet you a hundred we git married before to-morrow night."

"Never gamble," responded the clerk with dignity, and then, "Good morning, Sir."

True to his purpose, the would-be Benedick formed his plan. He secured a surf-boat and four brawny-armed oarsmen, and the point of meeting was designated as the Presidio wharf. There it was that the defenders of our soil and flag discovered the girl of sixteen, the determined youth who had run away with her, the surf-boat, the four brawny-armed oarsmen, and a parson. The wedding party tumbled on board, the oars were shipped, and the boat bore away the blushing bride and her promised husband, amid the cheers of the army. Half an hour after those on the shore saw the boat under Angel Island, the men resting on their oars. Two figures rose from the stern sheets, one tall and manly, the other slight. Then, in a rather uncertain way, another figure elevated itself from the aft thwart, and producing something which looked like a prayer-book, faced the couple. After a few moments of some ceremonial, during which the two bowed their heads as if in affirmative response to some question, the tall and manly form threw his arms about the slight one, only sixteen years old, and appeared to give the wedding kiss. The crew cheered, the parson with the uncertain legs toppled over into the bottom of the boat, and the ceremony was over. The boat did not return to the Presidio, but went off in the direction of the Alameda shore. The bachelor officers on the wharf watched the retreating barge until it was nearly out of sight, and then with sighs turned back to their quarters.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS THURSBY'S CONCERT.

Miss Emma C. Thursby is to profit by a concert at the Church of the Divine Paternity, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, this evening. Miss Thursby will have the co-operation of Miss Anna Drasdil, Mr. Adolph Sohst, and the Weber Quartet.

RACING MATTERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest your notices of the Spring Meeting of the American Jockey Club, at Jerome Park, and think your numerous readers, myself among them, would consider it a great boon, if, when noticing any race meetings, of which we are to have a number within easy reach of New-York during the Summer, you could give the time set for the first race, so that business men would not have to start any earlier than needful, and yet be in time. I was very desirous of visiting Jerome Park to-day, but owing to the uncertainty as to the time to start and press of business was unable to do so.

If I may presume further, cannot you give us the names of the rider or jockey of each horse, as they do in every race in England, many races being won as much or more by the rider than the horse, nerve, judgment, and decision, being very essential parts of good riding; it likewise adds to the *esprit de corps* of the jockeys themselves to see their names in print as winners as well as the horses. Who would think of the winner of the Derby or Oaks being published without the name of the jockey?

I trust some abler pen than mine will take this matter up, until it becomes a rule to publish the rider's name with the name of each horse, so that "honors can be divided," unless there is some good reason to the contrary.

"TIM WHIFFLER."

BROOKLYN, Saturday, June 5, 1875.

CANAL-BOAT OWNERS' UNION TO PUT UP FREIGHTS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—Three large and enthusiastic meetings of canal-boat owners were held in this city yesterday for the purpose of raising the rates of freight. The organization of a society to be known as "The Independent Freight-carriers' Union" was completed, and a committee of ten appointed to draft by-laws for the government of said union. Articles of agreement to the following effect were adopted:

"We the undersigned, boat-owners and masters, do hereby agree not to load our boats at less than eight cents on wheat and seven and one-half cents on corn, from Buffalo to New-York, with all other freights in proportion. Also, that all boats now in port shall load in turn as they arrive, provided they carry the amount of the order, but the boat giving away her turn shall have the first order that fits her."

For the support of the union owners and masters are to be subjected to a small tax on the cargoes. One hundred and twenty-five masters or owners, representing 275 boats, signed the agreement, and other names are being added. The organization will doubtless prove successful.

A COLOSSAL STATUE.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal on May 20: "Speaking of Westphalia, I ought to bestow a few words upon an artist, a native of that province, whose talent and perseverance have just completed a very remarkable work. Some thirty or forty years ago, when the Unity movement had barely commenced, Herr Ernst von Bandel, a Westphalian nobleman devoted to the sculptor's art, conceived the patriotic idea of erecting a gigantic statue to Hermann, the vanquisher of Varus in the Teutoburg Forest. A grand national monument, the statue was to reach the enormous proportions of 100 feet, not to speak of pedestal and base; and as it was to be placed on the top of a hill, the site of victory, the difficulty of getting it in position not a little added to the magnitude of the undertaking. In spite of all obstacles, what appeared a chimera thirty years ago has now become a reality. Assisted by wealthy friends and occasional public subscriptions, Herr von Bandel has completed the figure, and in two months expects to witness the solemn inauguration of his monument by the German Emperor. The statue is of embossed copper and has been wrought by the hand of the man whose brain created it. His whole life has been consumed in this one object. When he had done modeling—no small task in the case of a figure with hands five feet long—he took to the hammer and forge, and literally formed the immense surface, with his own unaided strength. A good deal of it was done at the foot of the hill whereon it stands, the sculptor having built himself a forge and a hut close to his chosen locality. If the whole is as imposing as the head, which I saw ten years since, Germany will possess not only the largest, but also one of the best statues in Europe. This eighth wonder of the world will tower over the famous oak woods near Detmold, the capital of the Principality of Lippe."

A Presbyterian minister recently delivered a lecture in London on "Congregational Psalmody," in which he referred to the incongruities that occur in present divisions of repetition lines. For instance: "Love Thee better than before," was divided, "Love Thee bet-;" "We'll catch the fleeting hour" was sung "We'll catch the flee-;" "My poor polluted heart" became "My poor pol-;" "And take Thy pilgrim home" was "And take Thy pil-;" "And in the pious He delights" became "And in the pi-;" and "Send down salvation from on high" became "Send down sal-." A soprano in one case sang "Oh for a man-;" and the chorus responded "Oh for a mansion in the skies." In one case the soprano modestly sang, "Teach me to kiss;" the alto took up the strain, "Teach me to kiss," while the bass rendered it quite prosaic by singing, "Teach me to kiss the rod."

The toughened glass of M. De La Bastie has just made its first appearance in a public exhibition at the Agricultural Show of Avignon, (Vaucluse.) The visitors pressed around the rail, which was insufficient to protect the specimens from the experiments each person wished to make on his own account, neither knocks with stones, blows with walking-sticks, nor even kicks with boot-heels being spared. Consequently, no decision of the jury was received with greater approval than that which awarded to the inventor a gold medal and a diploma of honor.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

THIS YEAR'S EPSOM RACES—THE DERBY STAKES AND THEIR WINNER.

The London *Times* of May 27 makes room for the following account of the Epsom races:

"If the presence of Royalty and an attendance more than usually distinguished, bright skies, and fresh breezes can give extra *éclat* to the festival, then the Derby of 1875 will stand out conspicuous among all its predecessors, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson will feel that he has hardly been as felicitous as usual when he could find no other term than 'cockney carnival and suburban saturnalia' to apply to our popular holiday. The Royal party, consisting of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess Christian, the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Hesse and Princess Alice, and a distinguished attendance, traveled by a special train from Victoria, under the personal superintendence of Mr. J. P. Knight, the General Manager of the Brighton Railway. They arrived at the Stand about 2:20, and had a most enthusiastic reception, the course being then in its most crowded state.

A Derby without incident would be a Derby without precedent. If a favorite does not actually break down, he goes amiss, meets with an accident or some other misfortune to which racing flesh is heir. Last year Lord Falmouth's chances of winning a second Derby were blasted by the injury Atlantic received in his journey from Newmarket to Epsom. The news that reached London at the latter end of last week that Camballo was coughing created consternation, and though there was a disposition to treat his ailment as slight, the tone of the market indicated otherwise. It is true Camballo somewhat recovered his position yesterday, and bookmakers were more chary in their offers, though his gallop in the morning had made him nearly as many foes as friends. Galopin kept very firm in the market, despite the hostile criticisms on his training, and Claremont and the Repentance colt were about equal third favorites, if 10 to 1 bar two could be called a third favorite's price. This morning, however, there was a demonstration in favor of Balfe, about whom 8 to 1 was taken before the flag fell. The performances of the various candidates have been so recently reviewed in these columns that we need not dwell further on them now, but proceed at once to the most agreeable spot on Epsom Downs, the Paddock.

The Paddock, however, is not quite what it was, and beyond the curiosity caused by Camballo's appearance and the admiration excited by the Bay of Naples, which was about the best-looking horse there, there was not much excitement. Camballo, there was no doubt, looked a little 'off,' and his two stable companions, Garterley Bell and the Repentance colt, were deficient in quality. Bay of Naples, well bred enough (he is a son of Macaroni and Fairwater) and good-looking enough to win two or three Derbys, would have been better, perhaps, for more work, and Balfe, though admired by everybody, was small for a Derby horse, and there were doubts as to his staying. Claremont is a grand looking son of Blair Athol, and of the outside division Seymour and Woodlands commanded most favor. In the gallops Camballo went 'short,' and Galopin, whose temper is not reliable, did not gallop at all, but was saddled at the Warren and then ridden, led by his stable companion Delay, to the post. There were three breaks away, and it was about 3:20 o'clock when Mr. McGeorge, who was assisted by Major Dixon, lowered his flag. The colors of Fareham were first seen in advance, attended by Seymour and Breechloader, and the second of these took up the running as they came through the furzes, the last two being Camballo and Gilbert. Coming round the corner the green jacket of Prince Battyany was seen coming to the front, and at the road he took the lead. The race may be said to have been over from there, for though Claremont on the retirement of Telescope took second place, followed by the Repentance colt, Morris had only to sit still on Galopin, and when he dropped his hands the horse went in a very easy winner by a length. There was great and enthusiastic cheering, for in addition to the horse being a thoroughly public favorite, Prince Batthyany is one of the most popular members of what may be called the old school of racing men, and he is one, too, who, throughout an honorable turf career, has not been highly favored by fortune. To win the highest honors of a sportsman's ambition is to such a man more than the rich stakes or the money he may have backed his horse to win. So the cheers as Morris on Galopin returned to scale were renewed, and Prince Batthyany was fain to leave the weighing-room by a back door to escape from the congratulations of the crowd. Camballo was never in the race, and it was evident that he was thoroughly amiss. Fareham, Earl of Dartrey, and Balfe were done with soon after they had got half a mile, but Bay of Naples, Temple Bar, and Garterly Bell ran well, and the first-named will doubtless one day run better. The time was 2:47, but we confess we attach little importance to that test.

THE NINETY-SIXTH DERBY STAKES of 50 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three-year-olds; colts, 8 stone 10 pounds, and fillies, 8 stone 5 pounds. About a mile and a half. 199 subs.

Prince Batthyany's Galopin, by Vedette—Flying Duchess (Morris)	1
Lord Aylesford's Claremont (Maidment)	2
Lord Falmouth's Repentance colt (F. Archer)	3
Lord Falmouth's Garterly Bell (H. Jeffery)	4
Prince Soltykoff's Balfe (T. Cannon)	0
Mr. W. S. Cartwright's The Bay of Naples (Custance)	0
Lord Fitzwilliam's Breechloader (F. Webb)	0
Mr. Vyner's Camballo (J. Osborne)	0
Lord Aylesford's Telescope (Glover)	0
Mr. H. Savile's Earl of Dartrey (W. Platt)	0
Mr. John Watson's Earlston (Constable)	0
Mr. F. E. Brace's Fareham (T. Osborne)	0
Count F. De Lagrange's Gilbert (Fordham)	0
Count F. De Lagrange's Punch (Carver)	0
Mr. C. Bus's Lord Berners (Parry)	0
Mr. Joseph Dawson's Seymour (C. Wood)	0
Lord Ailesbury's Temple Bar (T. Challoner)	0
Mr. Swindell's Woodlands (J. Goater)	0

Betting.—2 to 1 against Galopin, 100 to 12 against Balfe, 9 to 1 against Camballo, 100 to 8 against Repentance colt, 100 to 7 each against Claremont and Bay of Naples, 20 to 1 against Woodlands, 22 to 1 against Temple Bar, 25 to 1 each against Earl of Dartrey, Seymour, and Breechloader, 30 to 1 against Telescope, 23 to 1 against Fareham, 66 to 1 each against Lord Berners and Gilbert, and 100 to 1 each against Garterly Bell and Punch.

Having performed their parade past the royal stand, they then proceeded below the distance, cantered toward the paddock, and were joined as they entered the valley by Galopin, who was saddled at the Warren stables. At 3:20 the eighteen runners reached the starter, and at the third attempt the signal was lowered, and the race commenced by Fareham, on the right of his horses, taking up the running, which, however, he resigned to Seymour, after they had proceeded a hundred yards, the pair being followed by Telescope, Breechloader, Temple Bar, Balfe, Repentance colt, and Garterly Bell in a body, to whom succeeded Bay of Naples, Galopin, Claremont, Earlston, and Earl of Dartrey at the head of the next division, with Gilbert, Camballo and Lord Berners in the rear. In these positions they ran through the furzes, but on entering the old course Breechloader became second, and, with Bay of Naples and Temple Bar on his right, followed the leader down the hill, and these were closely attended by Telescope, Fareham, Lord Berners, Camballo, and Claremont, to half way down the hill. Here Galopin, who had been pulling over his horses, was seen threading his way through them, and as they made the turn at Tattenham Corner he drew up on the extreme right, and on the retirement of Seymour and Breechloader as they crossed the road he was left in possession of the lead. At the same time Claremont drew into the place just vacated by his stable companion, and became the immediate attendant of Galopin on the left, while Lord Falmouth's pair were seen on the lower ground, followed by Temple Bar, Balfe, and Bay of Naples; but long before the distance was reached the result was a foregone conclusion, as no sooner had Morris indulged his horse with his head than he shot to the front and literally cantered home the winner by a length; a bad third, Garterly Bell being placed fourth, a neck in advance of Seymour, fifth; Temple Bar sixth, Punch seventh, Bay of Naples eighth, Balfe ninth, Earl of Dartrey tenth, Gilbert eleventh, Earlston twelfth, Camballo thirteenth, and Woodlands next, with Breechloader and Fareham walking in, with Telescope, who did not pass the post, the last. Time by Benson's chronograph, two minutes and forty-two seconds; time last year, two minutes and forty seconds.

A PRIEST'S CIVIL RIGHT TO MARRY IN ITALY.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Standard* writes on May 23:

A very interesting and important decision has just been arrived at by the tribunal of Castrovillari, in contradiction to the view which had been expressed by the Minister of Justice on the subject. A certain priest of the name of Pierantonio Vitale wished to contract marriage, maintaining that, whatever the ecclesiastical laws of the Church might have to say against his doing so, these were in no wise recognized as coercive on the citizens by the law of the land. The Minister of Justice held an opposite view, and decided that the marriage could not be allowed to take place. Signor Vitale, however, not contenting himself with this decision, has brought the matter before the ordinary tribunal, which has decided that there is nothing to prevent or to cause any such marriage to be illegal. Of course the civil contract only is contemplated or referred to by any of the parties. The decision is, as will at once be seen, a very imperfect one, especially in the present condition of ecclesiastical affairs in this country. The terms in which the tribunal in question has rendered its sentence are very curiously and suggestively illustrative of Italian habits of mind and of the prevailing views of the nature and functions of the judicial office. Let the English reader consider the following extract from the finding of the court:

"The Signor Pierantonio Vitale, a priest without benefice, (*senza vocazione*) overcome by the great force of progress which is breaking in, even over the altar, determined to participate in family rights, and to unite himself by a legal tie to a girl twenty years old, of Rocca Imperiale. An apostate rather than a hypocrite, he wished to be a legal husband rather than an adulterer; to be loyal to society and to the State, rather than to dedicate himself to solitary selfishness and egoism; to be the moral head of a family of his own, rather than the sacrilegious destroyer of the family of another. After much reflection, all doubt seemed to him to be dissipated, when with one hand on his conscience he decided to marry rather than to sin, and with the other hand on the articles of the statute he acquired faith in the proclaimed and henceforward real equality of the citizens."

The court then proceeded to examine the bearings of the terms of the law on the case, and pronounced sentence accordingly. I think I may say that the prefatory considerations cited will commend themselves to the taste and judgment of Italians as generally as they will to English readers appear, to be traveling beyond the record, uncalled for, beside the mark, essentially impertinent, and altogether *nihil ad rem* to the due business of the court and the question it had to decide. So impossible is it to induce the Latin mind to separate the business of the administration of law from considerations of the eternal fitness of things, to comprehend, indeed, what the limit and function and meaning of law is, or to teach the Judge to keep his hands and mind off the province of the legislator.

A FRENCH TRAGEDY.

A MAN STABS HIS SISTER-IN-LAW SIX TIMES AFTER ROBBING HER.

The London *Times'* correspondent in Paris writes to that journal on May 26: A terrible story has just been unfolded at the Assize Court of Nîmes. I will tell it as briefly as I can: A Spaniard called Jaime Sancho had for many years lived with his wife at Beaucaire. The husband was a *chiffonier*, and, as the couple were laborious and honest, they enjoyed an excellent reputation, and were esteemed by all who knew them. By dint of hard work they managed to save a sum of nearly 8,000 francs, with which they purposed to return to their native place, Tarragona, and there buy back a little property which had formerly belonged to the family. Last October, indeed, they had made a journey with this object, but, not being able to come to terms with the proprietor, they had returned to Beaucaire. While waiting for some good investment for their earnings they hid the money in the house where they lived alone, in the Grande Rue. On the 27th of November, at 9 o'clock in the morning, they received a visit from a fellow-countryman, who announced himself as one José Vaque, and said he was sent by Sancho's brother-in-law, named Praty, to announce his arrival at Marseilles, and to say that his son had been arrested by order of the Spanish Counsel, as wishing to avoid the conscription. Vaque further produced a letter purporting to be from Praty, requesting his brother-in-law to come at once to his assistance at Marseilles, and asking him to receive Vaque as a friend. Sancho, therefore, at once departed for Marseilles, and left his countryman installed in his house. Vaque went out twice during the evening, and ten minutes after his return on the second occasion, at about 5:30, the door-bell rang. Mme. Sancho was going down stairs to answer it, when a thick woolen covering was thrown over her head from behind by Vaque, and at the same time the house door was opened and a second man entered. The new-comer at once rushed toward the unfortunate woman and commenced beating her about the head and body with a bludgeon, Mme. Sancho, it should be added, being *enceinte* at the time. The two ruffians next garotted her and tied her hands together with a rope, and then her keys were taken from her pocket, the new-comer saying to Vaque in Spanish, "Hold her fast; I know where the money is." What was the poor woman's horror to recognize the voice of her husband's own brother, Francisco Sancho y Caretta, whom she had left in Spain a month before, and supposed still to be there? Evidently he knew of their money, and she remembered that he had asked them to lend him 2,000 francs, and had even struck her on their refusal. She at once saw her terrible position, and that there was only one chance of escape—namely, to remain perfectly still. This she did with marvelous self-possession, while Vaque still held her and Francisco Sancho was rifling the drawer where the money was kept. Not a word, not a groan, escaped her lips, though she must have been in fearful pain. At last Francisco Sancho said, "We have what we want." The wretch then drew a long Catalonian knife and stabbed his sister-in-law with it six times successively. Still this really heroic woman played her difficult part. Not a cry did she utter, nor give any sign of life—not even when her brother-in-law put his hand to her heart and said to Vaque, "She is dead." The ruffians then enveloped their victim in all the linen they could find, and hurriedly left the house. By a miracle not one of the knife-thrusts had touched a vital part, though they were all aimed through the covering at the heart. The poor woman, faint and bleeding, managed by means of her teeth to free herself from the linen, the woolen cloak, and the cord, and crawled to her bed, where her screams brought no assistance, for the room did not open upon the street. Her agony that night must have been awful. At last, in the morning, assistance arrived, the alarm was given, and the assassins were arrested at Montpellier. At the trial Mme. Sancho gave her evidence in the clearest way, and described the minutest details of the terrible scene which she had undergone. Her appearance in court naturally excited the greatest sympathy. M. Millet, a doctor, deposed that Mme. Sancho had only escaped by what I have already called it above, a miracle. The jury found both prisoners guilty, with—why, it seems hard to decide—extenuating circumstances in favor of Vaque. Francisco Sancho was therefore condemned to death and Vaque to penal servitude for life. No one who reads these lines will assuredly wish that either of the sentences should be commuted.

SEÑOR CASTELAR ON DEMOCRACY.

Señor Castelar, who has been staying for some time past in Rome, was entertained the other day at a banquet by the members of the Italian Constitutional Progressist Association, at which he delivered an address upon the Democratic movement in Europe, more especially in réference to Spain and Italy. The following is a summary of the chief points touched upon:

The first part of the speech, after a passing allusion to his love of his own country, was devoted to a sketch of the steps by which Italy had become free and united. Speaking of himself, Señor Castelar said he had grown up and educated himself at a time when people in Spain despaired of the resurrection in Italy; when it was an accepted axiom that she was dead and could not be resuscitated. But in the midst of these assertions he himself had always held that Italy would be restored to political life, and in the early days of his youth he had proclaimed his belief before an immense public assembly at Madrid, and received the thanks of Italian patriots for his declaration. He then traced the growth of the democratic spirit throughout Italy, which, permeated and quickened by the spread of modern ideas, gave birth to the unity of the country and to popular freedom. It was not, however, sufficient, he told his hearers, that they had gained their liberty, it was necessary to preserve it, which was a work of much greater difficulty, needing above all things a combination of wisdom and prudence. They must be aware, in aiming at liberty, not to overlook the principle of authority, and in their efforts after progress not to lose sight of stability; nor in the struggle for the rights of individuals must they ignore the working of social forces. The radical and advanced parties of Europe should combine prudence with their zeal, political tact with their impatience for progress, otherwise from good seed they will reap a bad harvest. Señor Castelar continued: "I could never tire of speaking upon this point, because I believe that the worst fault of modern democracy arises from its impatience, and that demagogy constitutes its sole obstacle. The periods of revolution and violence are ceasing in all Europe. The people who, to their disgrace, fall into absurd reactions, who see epochs of hated tyranny return upon them; the people who, losing the liberty of the press and the liberty of speech, find themselves brought to the feet of theocracy by foolish reactionists and hurled into the abyss, these people have no other remedy but recourse to revolution. But the people who possess the essential conditions of modern life, who are governed by a constitutional system sufficiently ample, with liberty of the press and the platform, and who can demand reforms through the instrumentality of Parliament and the popular vote, appear to me, if they resort to a revolution, quite as foolish as the reactionists. They establish a tyranny for themselves, and perish with all the disgrace of suicide." After referring to the example of France in proof of the truth of his observations, Señor Castelar cited his own country as a striking testimony to the same effect. He said: "The Spanish nation had obtained the three greatest benefits to which modern society can aspire—liberty, democracy, and the republic. The expression of the national thought was entirely free, both in the press and on the platform. Religious toleration had taken the place of the old intolerance. Its universities enjoyed the privileges of the first universities of the world. Juries of citizens administered justice, and authorities of all kinds were nominated by universal suffrage. These inestimable advantages were born in the form which was proper to them, in their natural condition—in the Republic. Well, the passion for exaggerating all ideas, for pushing all conquests to extremes, for demanding, in impossible combinations, new and untried forms of undefined republicanism—all these errors have undone us and reduced us to ruin; a sad example which I shall always cite to impress upon European democracy the two virtues by which valor and perseverance should never fail to be accompanied—namely, moderation and prudence. Much is said of the identity of the Liberal elements and of the democratic parties and Governments of Europe, and a great boast is made of what is termed revolutionary cosmopolitanism. For my part, I can affirm that I have never discovered in European Liberalism this much-vaunted unity of aims and identity of interests, especially in that official Liberalism which professes to promote the cause of modern civilization. It was a secret to no one that, the Republic having been proclaimed in Spain, its failure must necessarily have led to an immediate reaction toward a more or less hypocritical theocracy. An official recognition by the European Cabinets of that form of government, established not by a popular revolution, not by a prætorian pronunciamiento, but by the Sovereign Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, would have saved us, would have given us the internal authority and the moral force necessary to overcome the greatest obstacles, and would have preserved a noble people to liberty and to European civilization. Well, no one, no government in that terrible crisis, held out to us a hand. We had, indeed, offers from some of those wonderful men who, like Garibaldi, have consecrated their lives to the cause of liberty, but we had no others. In France, there was a Republic—but that Republic ignored her unfortunate sister. In England there was a Radical Government—a Government whose interest it was to maintain religious and commercial liberty—but that Government did not remember us. Nevertheless, in thoughtful Germany, which was waging a contest *à outrance* against universal theocracy, it was understood that the ruin of the Republic would entail clerical excesses; and it was their duty to reflect that reaction is contagious, and that contagion sometimes attacks the most healthy and robust constitutions. We saw ourselves abandoned by all until the moment when we rose against the demagogues; and against them we fought, and we re-established order and authority beneath the banner of a moderate and prudent Republic. On the other hand, the enemies of progress, the supporters of absolutism, those who fight for throne and for altar, have had the help of all whose interest it is to restore the ancient tyranny upon the volcanic ground of Europe. The Legitimist Party of France has hesitated at no sacrifice to help them; the Catholics of England have continually sent ships laden with of arms and ammunition to the Cantabrian coast; while a single committee, at its meeting at Vienna, declared that it had sent 3,000,000 francs to the Pretender; and wherever an absolutist hope or interest showed itself, there our enemies competed with each other in their haste to afford help or subsidies. So that if Spain is overwhelmed by sufferings, if her sons perish and her homes are burned and her streets flow with blood, it is not only from the passions and errors of her citizens, but rather because the absolutism of the world has concentrated all its forces upon her, hoping to carry off the victory, and so to raise its banners upon all the altars of Europe. We are the victims offered up to the implacable European reaction." Señor Castelar concluded his discourse by a review of the points of history and national development common to Spain and Italy, and expressed his faith in the mission of the Latin races, more particularly of Spain and Italy, in promoting the work of humanity and progress in Europe.

THE ORIGIN OF SOME FRENCH FASHIONS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal on May 20: "Trace a fashion to its origin, and you will nearly always find that it springs from the consciousness of a defect and a wish to mask it. The fatherland of crinoline is Spain, and a Spanish Queen first wore hoops to dissimilate unequal hips. A Venus of the Boulevards, who committed suicide by throwing herself over a balcony a few years ago, revived the high-heeled shoes, which Louis Quatorze originally brought into fashion to appear taller than the King of Spain at the meeting in the Isle of Pheasants. A lady who derives prestige from rank, fortune, and striking beauty, scalded her arm three winters back. An ugly mark bore witness to the accident. She thought of wearing to conceal it those long-armed gloves, which, out of mercy to the plebeian wives of Napoleon's Marshals and Generals, the Empress Josephine adopted. The hats slanting down over the eyebrows were the result of a lady of exalted rank losing her front hair. Queen Elizabeth's neck was yellow and thin, hence the "stiff muslin mane." The double veil of white and black tulle was contrived by a "Parliamentary woman" with a bad complexion. She used pearl powder to hide her red skin, and the white and black veil to dissimulate the pearl powder, which would have shown on black net. An old Parisian beau, with an experience of more than half a century of fashionable society here and at the continental gambling and watering-places, maintains that when a fashion is not traceable to a deformity it must have originated in the desire of a reigning or rising belle to crush a rival. Certain things now *à la mode* owe their vogue to this cause. It is a young duchess of the Faubourg St. Germain, intent on wrenching the sceptre of fashion from a waning beauty, who has brought in here afternoon dances and the new bonnet. From front to back rim this bonnet is of endless diameter. It is set on behind a wreath piled up upon the spot where phrenologists tell us the organ of firmness lies, and it defies madly the laws of gravitation. With its trailing garlands, it has a wild, frolicsome look, which suits the giddy spirits of youth. No pity has it for the faded or "rejuvenated" hair; and it does not lend itself to the stratagem of the double veil of white and black tulle. It only goes with a bared face. Endeavoring to let herself down easy, the mature queen of fashion, whom this bonnet was meant to dethrone, had recourse to artificial blossoms of a russet tint, created entirely by her fleuriste. She is now being driven into her last entrenchments. The fiat has gone forth that at afternoon and garden parties natural wreaths are to be worn. On removing her light straw bonnet the *danseuse* will still retain her floral crown. Those flowers with which early Summer decks the fields and gardens are suitable only to bright, fresh youth. This fashion, with plain women predominating over pretty, is sure to be ephemeral, and is not original. If was borrowed from one set by the late Comtesse d'Apponyi when she wanted, not to hide a defect but to exclude from her circle some financiers' wives whose visages did not bear in the sunlight proximity to natural flowers. The wreaths worn nearly forty years ago at her garden parties in the Faubourg St. Germain were mounted by a Mlle. Barjou, who was supposed to have discovered a preparation which would keep them fresh to the end of the fête. To one of these afternoon dances the Comtesse Lehon came in a pea-green silk dress, profusely garnished with real lilac flowers, and a white lace scarf over lilac silk. A bonnet to correspond was set lightly over a wreath of Parma violets. The paragon and mirror of fashion that year was Mme. Emile De Girardin, the Tenth Muse, as she was called. She appeared at one of the Comtesse d'Apponyi's afternoons in sky blue gauze and daisies. She took a fleuriste with her, and a little girl to cull daisies in the garden of the Embassy. While the latter gathered, the former composed wreaths and bouquets, which were supplied fresh and fresh between the dances.

NEWSPAPERS BY ELECTRICITY.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Courier* writes to that journal: It has been hinted from time to time that one of our wealthy London journals has "under consideration" the practicability of printing its sheets in several of the great towns simultaneously, in order to secure a distribution of its copies as early as the various local journals which are so fast depreciating the circulation and once paramount influence of their London contemporaries. How can this staggering feat be accomplished? The leading journal had its attention drawn some weeks ago to an electric machine in operation at the London Stock Exchange, by which the fluctuating quotations are telegraphed to a number of city offices, where an instrument, composed of movable figures and a dial-plate, is made to record changes from hour to hour. If an electrical current can be made to manipulate movable figures, it was conceived that a system of mechanical type-setting might be carried on simultaneously in a number of distant places, the operation being directed from a central office in London; the news being there collected from all parts of the world, and that the "copy" might be put in type at several provincial offices simultaneously by operating on an electric keyboard, or a number of keyboards, controlled in the central office. This idea, like so many other inventions, is not new. Mr. Mackay, of the Warrington *Guardian*, worked upon the same line of invention about eight years ago to my knowledge, and simultaneous type-setting by machinery was by him carried to a practicable issue, though he found that his invention did not result in profit. He worked a number of type-setting machines by operating on one keyboard, and proposed to set up newspaper columns for any number of papers by this simultaneous process, the only difference being that the various machines could not be placed in distant places. In other words, he did not connect them with electricity. The fact remains that he actually worked some ten or twelve machines on this principle of connected action which derived its directing power from one key-board. There is no moral doubt that the same thing can be done on a wider scale by electric agency. But if done, would the game be worth the candle? I know the *Times*, or rather the manager of its mechanical department, is putting the thing to a private test in order to ascertain its mechanical practicabilities. If that can be made clear, the *Times* directors are not likely to be deterred by financial timidity from the next step in the unparalleled adventure. What a world of journalistic development the prospect opens to prescient eyes!

THE FRENCH ARMY.

The London *Globe* says: "While most of the German papers, and even some of the English, are full of complaints as to the 'excessive armaments' of France, it is interesting to ascertain from authentic sources what her actual military force at present amounts to. Ample information on this head is supplied by the bulky Blue-book that has just been issued from the *Imprimerie Nationale*, and which contains a detailed statement of the revenue and expenditure contemplated in the budget for 1876. According to this official document, the total effective force of the French Army employed both at home and in Algeria amounts to 327,662 men, of whom 205,877 are infantry of the line, 14,658 *chasseurs à pied*, 55,164 artillery, and 51,508 cavalry, the total being thus inferior by about 15,000 to that of the French forces in 1870, and not exceeding it, as the *Cologne Gazette* lately pretended, by some 400,000 men. The division of the infantry is into 144 regiments, with an average effective of 1,430 men each. Every regiment contains four battalions, and every battalion is formed of four companies of 73 men all told, besides which there are two depot companies to each regiment. The *chasseurs à pied* number 30 battalions of 502 men, and the artillery consists of 38 regiments of 11 batteries, each counting 1,324 men and 517 horses. The 74 regiments of cavalry have 600 horses each. The total expense for the coming year, calculated on the numbers above-mentioned is about twenty millions sterling, or an advance of some quarter of a million on the estimate of last year, and even this advance is, as the *Constitutionnel* argues, to be mainly accounted for by the increased pay allotted to the Police and gendarmeries. In conclusion, the same journal quotes a statement contained in the *projet de loi* of the budget, to the effect that the reorganization of the Army ordered by the famous law of July, 1872, cannot reasonably be effected before the end of 1877. This has always been the common opinion among military men. The only question has been whether it is incumbent upon the Prussians to sit by and allow it to be carried out at all."

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 5.—The market for Printing Cloths was less active during the week, but prices have ruled steady, and closed firm at 5¼c. for Standard and Extra 64x64. Sales of the week 33,400 pieces.

DR. THOS. J. RICE, DENTIST, has removed from No. 42 East Twentieth street to No. 46 East Nineteenth street, where he will be glad to see his friends and patrons. Dentistry in all its branches done and satisfaction guaranteed.—*Advertisement.*

"Outfits for the Country."

Go to BROOKS, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50, children's shoes very cheap. Gents' pumps and low shoes a specialty. The largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City, at low prices. No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway. Twelve years' practical experience. The new Post Office is being furnished with 25 of our electric ANNUNCIATORS. Look out for cheap improvements.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

The Excursionist's Beverage, Pyle's Lemon SUGAR, the only wholesome substitute for lemons. Sold by grocers generally.

The Peruvian Syrup vitalizes, purifies, and enriches the blood, giving strength and vigor to the system.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

DILLINGHAM—DAVIS.—In Baltimore, Md., on the 29th of May, by Rev. Dr. Leybourn, ALBERT C. DILLINGHAM, United States Navy, to MINNIE LEMAR DAVIS, of Jacksonville, Fla. No cards.

HARVEY—LYNCH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 3 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Right Rev. John Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, MARGARET S. L., daughter of Captain Dominick Lynch, U. S. Navy, and Dr. EDWARD J. HARVEY. No cards.

DIED.

BEAN.—In this City, June 4, MARY CURTIS, wife of Dudley Bean.

Funeral services at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 12:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

COLES.—June 5, 1875, of typhoid fever, CATHARINE SCHUCHARDT, wife of Isaac U. Coles, and daughter of the late Henry R. Remsen.

The funeral will take place on Monday, June 7, at 9:30 o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, 5th av. and 10th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

CRANE.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, 5th inst., MARIA H., widow of the late William Crane, aged 67 years.

Funeral from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FISTON.—At Redfield, Oswego County, N. Y., on Saturday, June 5, 1875, BLANCHE, infant child of F. Albert and Maria B. Fiston.

☞ California papers please copy.

GOSSLER.—On Saturday, 5th inst., MATHILDE EMILIE, wife of G. H. Gossler, 29 years of age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 149 West 21st st., at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

HAWKS.—On Sunday, June 6, MARY E. HAWKS, beloved wife of H. S. Hawks.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Francis Xavier Church, West 16th st., on Tuesday, June 8, at 10 A. M.

☞ Bennington (Vt.) and Boston papers please copy.

☞ Members of Palestine Commandery and Prince of Orange Lodge are invited to attend the funeral, by request of Ellwood E. Thorne.

HURLBUT.—Suddenly, at his residence, New-London, Conn., Saturday, June 5, Rev. JOSEPH HURLBUT, in the 76th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HURRY.—At his residence, near Tom's River, N. J., June 4, after a short illness, EDMUND HURRY.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison av. and 35th st., Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

HADDOCK.—In Port Chester, N. Y., June 4, 1875, JOSEPHINE, wife of Stephen R. Haddock, and eldest child of Charles Ferris, in the 29th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Port Chester, N. Y., on Monday, June 7, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

HERTZEL.—On Saturday, June 5, of consumption, C. FREDERICKA HERTZEL, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, June 8, at 2 P. M.

KAY.—On the 4th inst., MARY, widow of the late David Kay, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 346 West 19th st., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

OLIVER.—Suddenly in this City, Saturday evening, the 5th inst., of heart disease, FRANCIS W. OLIVER, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 265 West 34th st., on Monday at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to Rome for interment.

PORTER.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 67 East 130th st., Harlem, JOHN H., eldest son of Galen T. Porter, in the 44th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, June 8, at 10 A. M., from the First Baptist Church, 125th st. and Lexington av.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

READ.—In New-Haven, Conn., suddenly, on Saturday, 5th inst., EZRA C. READ, in his 78th year.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 91 Whitney av., on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SMYTH.—At his farm, in Rehoboth, Mass., May 27, JAMES WARD SMYTH, formerly of New-York, in the 45th year of his age.

STILLMAN.—At the residence of his son-in-law, James M. Armstrong, Morrisania, N. Y., June 5, 1875, JAMES STILLMAN, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Congregational Church, Washington av., between 165th and 166th sts., on Monday, June 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VERMILYE.—At Hartford, Conn., June 4, suddenly, of heart disease, ANNA MARIA, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. R. G. Vermilye, of Hartford Theological Seminary.

WALKER.—On Thursday evening, June 3, in the 38th year of her age, ELIZA CORNING, daughter of William and Caroline L. Walker.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 55th st., on Monday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

WATJEN.—Of diphtheria, on Sunday, June 6, THEODORE L., younger son of Louis and Josefa Watjen, aged 8 months and 17 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 21 East 37th st., on Tuesday, June 8, at 10 A. M.

WILSON.—On Friday evening, 4th inst., ALEXANDER WILSON, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 249 Jersey av., Jersey City, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

REST, HEALTH, AND COMFORT TO MOTHER AND CHILD.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.
ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,
CARPETS—AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, VELVET, AND BRUSSELS.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE BY BEST CITY MAKERS.

Superb rosewood etageres, centre tables, statuary marble tops, costly parlor suits, card tables, lounges, arm-chairs, music cabinets satin, silk, and brocatel curtains, two rich gilt mantel mirrors, superb bedroom suits, rosewood, armure, and glaze buffets, extension tables, book cases, &c. Basement and kitchen furniture, &c. Also, two superb mantel mirrors, 72x90.

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS' SOCIETY of the United States.—There will be a general meeting of the Wine and Spirit Trade, at room No. 9, Delmonico's, at the corner of Beaver and William sts., on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th inst., at 1 P. M., for the purpose of hearing an address from Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and appointing a committee from the trade to have charge of its interests in the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia. The attendance of the trade is most urgently requested, as the meeting will be of the first importance to the trade.

CHARLES McK. LEOSER,
President Wine and Spirit Traders' Society.
PHIL. BONFORT, Secretary.

THERE IS BUT ONE OPINION RESPECTING MILK OF MAGNESIA among those who have either experienced or witnessed its effects in cases of sour stomach, dyspepsia, headache, gout, and gravel—viz., that it is a sovereign remedy for those disorders. It is also an excellent aperient. Sold by all druggists.

DR. WAIT, Sr., DENTIST.—AT THE OLD stand, No. 45 East 23d st., having recovered his health, will continue the business as usual in all its branches. A good set of rubber teeth at $15. Extracting under pure fresh gas without extra charge.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

THOMAS DUGAN,
UNDERTAKER. WAREROOMS NO. 237 BOWERY.
Established 1835.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"TWO ORPHANS" waltz, 75c.; "Red Cross" march, (Masonic,) 75c.; "Girofle-Girofla," Wels, 75c.; waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Awfully Jolly," galop, Aronson, 40c. "Letter in the Candle," 30c.; "Wait till the Moonlight falls," 30c.; "Palm Branches," 40c. Copies mailed. Published by C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at the head-quarters, No. 152 Franklin st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. JOHN ROBINSON, President.
WM. H. BAKER, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 205 Grand st., corner of Mott, this (MONDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock.
THOMAS F. GEARY, President.
JAMES DALTON, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Meeting THIS EVENING at head-quarters, No. 12 University place, at 8 o'clock.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The feature of the real estate market at the Exchange, Saturday, June 5, was the sale by William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court order, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of the five-story Ohio-stone and brick building known as "Voorhis Hotel," with plot 75.8 by 97.6 by 40.8 by 75.3, bounded by Broadway, Fifty-eighth street, Eighth avenue, and Fifty-ninth street, being a part of the Grand Circle. The first bid offered was $100,000, after which the price was run up to $226,000, and the name of William Cuningham was called as the purchaser, but being unable to comply with the terms of sale the property was again put up for competition, and resold for $219,000, with the same result. The property was offered for the third time, when Owen O'Connor became the lucky purchaser for $191,500. The building now rents for $20,000. The same auctioneer sold under a similar decree, same Referee, of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 223 feet east of Avenue A, for $6,525, to Mary Maxim, plaintiff.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a Court of Common Pleas foreclosure order, Frederick Swarts, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame house, with lot 19 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and First street, north side, 174 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $2,000, to Delia Horton, plaintiff.

The legal sale by Richard V. Harnett of the leasehold premises on Avenue B, south-east corner of Twelfth street, was adjourned to July 7.

Attention is called to the advertisement in our business columns of the proposed sale by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, of the delightful and eligible building lots at Lake View Station, N. J. The sale will take place on Tuesday and Thursday of next week on the premises, at 12 o'clock. The sale is peremptory, to close an estate. This sale should attract attention, and those who desire to procure a fine suburban home should attend this sale.

The business of the past week calls for no special mention; the transactions were confined almost entirely to sales of a legal character. The total value of City real estate disposed of at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, June 5, amounts to $728,270, against $761,486, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, sales are noticed to occur as follows:

Tuesday, June 8.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 512 and 514 West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 25 by 98.9 on West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also a similar sale, same Referee, of ten lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West One Hundredth street, north side, 150 feet east of Third avenue. Also a similar sale, Alex. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of three lots size together 75.6 by 105 on Second avenue, west side, 50.7 feet south of East One Hundredth street. Also a similar sale of three lots, each 25 by 100.11 on East One Hundredth street, south side, 105 feet west of Second avenue. Also a similar sale, same Referee, of nine lots, each 25 by 100.11 on East One Hundredth street, south side, 255 feet west of Second avenue. Also of ten lots, each 25 by 100.11 on East Ninety-ninth street, north side, 255 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and brown-stone house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-first street, north side, 120 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By John H. Wilson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Referee, of one four-story brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 15 by 125, on Fifth avenue, west side, 55.5 feet north of West Forty-ninth street.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, of two lots, each 19 by 100, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, south side, 237 feet west of First avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 134 Mulberry street, near Hester street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 23.6 by 100.4, on West Fifty-second street, west side, 521.6 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, at Lake View Station, Paterson, N. J., on the premises, at 12 o'clock, will sell, to close an estate, 200 lots.

Wednesday, June 9.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, of one house with lot 21.9 by 102.2, on East Eighty-third street, south side, 301 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100, on Madison avenue, east side, 78.8 feet south of East Seventy-fifth street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Cresskill, N. J., on premises, at 12 o'clock, at public auction, mansion, cottage, together with twenty plots of land.

Thursday, June 10.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 80.5 feet north of Forty-fourth street.

By John H. Wilson, Executors' sale to close estate of Francis W. Worth, deceased, of the following City real estate: Two lots, each 25 by 100, on Tenth avenue, east side, 54.4 feet north of West Seventy-fourth street; six lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, north side, 100 feet west of New avenue; twelve lots, each 25 by 99.11, on One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, north side, 125 feet west of Avenue St. Nicholas; twelve lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, in rear of above. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on Eleventh avenue, north-east corner of West Eighty-seventh street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James M. Merrian, Esq., Referee, of one lot 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of East Fifty-eighth street. Also, a similar sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 82, on Third avenue, east side, 75.11 feet south of East One Hundred and Ninth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co. Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Shaw, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brown-stone front house, with lot 15 by 100.5 in East Fifty-seventh street, south side, 115 feet east of Second avenue.

By William Kennelly, public auction of one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 17.10 by 100, No. 232 West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 275 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, by order of the Department of Docks, twelve piers and bulkhead leases on the East River, and two similar leases on the North River.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of one five-story French flat brown-stone-front house, with lot 17 by 102.2, No. 125 East Eighty-fifth street, north side, 83.4 feet west of Lexington avenue. Carpets, oil-cloths, and gas-fixtures sold with the house.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Executor's sale to close estate of Otto H. Cook, deceased, of one two-story and attic and basement brick house, with lot, 18.1 by 55.10, No. 271 Rivington street, south side, 27.7 feet east of Columbia street. Also, two three-story and basement brick houses, with lots, each 18.1 by 56, Nos. 275 and 277 Rivington street, 18.1 feet east of the above.

Friday, June 11.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 16.9 by 81 on Lexington avenue, west side, 83.1 feet south of East Twenty-ninth street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 25 by 99.11 on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, west side, 175 feet east of Twelfth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Latting, Esq., Referee, of two five-story brick tenement-houses, with stores, and lots each 26 by 100, on Third avenue, east side, 48.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twelfth street. Also, a similar sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 16.8 by half the block, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 250 feet east of Tenth avenue.

Saturday, June 12.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 23 by 106.3 by 23.1 by 8 by 9 by 20 by 9 by 76, on West Sixteenth street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, JUNE 5.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 five-story Ohio stone and brick building, with plot bounded by Broadway, West 58th st., 8th av., and West 59th st., plot 75.3x97.6x40.8x75.3	$191,500
1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, East 117th st., n. s., 223 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot, 25x100.10	6,525

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

1 two-story frame house, with lot, West 101st st., n. s., 174 ft. w. of 10th av., lot, 19x100.11	2,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, June 4.

Leonard st., n. s., No. 17, 25x91; Knickerbocker Ice Company to H. K. Thurber	$20,000
80th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x98.9; D. Hogencamp to Sophia, wife of C. A. Buddensick	24,000
65th st., s. s., 126.2 ft. w. of Lexington av., 25.10x98.9; H. M. Benedict to Marie L. G., wife of W. W. Thompson	23,500
61st st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of 7th av., 59.8x98.9; A. Erbe, Referee, to G. E. Dorland	13,000
42d st., s. s., 269.3 ft. w. of 4th av., runs s. 50.8 ft., thence s. e. 2.5 ft., thence n. 54.6 ft., thence 14.9 ft. to A. H. Wallis, Referee, to E. Livermore	12,500
40th st., n. s., 377.6 ft. e. of 10th av., 22.6x100.4; M. A. Stafford to J. M. Canda and J. H. Swartwout	23,500
52d st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th av., 160x100.5; F. H. Cossitt to May C., wife of G. R. Dodge	25,000
53d st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 2d av., 15.4x100.5; J. Wiley, Referee, to Janette, wife of S. Schneittacher	7,900
74th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Avenue A., 25x44.3; L. Strubel to Mary, wife of C. Clemmens	3,000
74th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x48; same to same	3,000
102d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x100.11; Trustees H. K. Furniss to R. M. Waters	7,500
120th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st av., 16x100.10; Jannette, wife of J. McCabe, to Ann C. Wilson and Catharine, wife of J. Kanski	5,000
146th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Boulevard, 231.1x100.5 (with water rights;) Ann F., wife of M. Bell, to Manhattan Iron Company	12,000
146th st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of Boulevard, 76.11x100.2, (with water rights;) M. Bell to Manhattan Iron Company	6,000
Morse av., n. w. s., 100 ft. s. of West 7th st., 71x140; H. A. Bassford to C. Schluter, and Sarah, wife E. M. Arnstein	4,900
Valentine av., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Clark st., 348.6x100.6; H. W. Vaughan to J. L. Morton	5,500
Willard av., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 3d st., 100x100; W. Burnard to Adeline P. Clark	1,100
1st av., n. e. corner 124th st., 100.11x97; L. A. Nolen and E. P. Steers to H. Behring and J. Diehl	27,000
5th av., w. s., 55.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 15x125; leasehold; N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to C. Duggin	31,000
8th av., w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 142d st., 25x100; Annie D., wife of J. B. Smith, to Ann, wife of W. Prodgers	6,000
12th av., n. w. corner 102d st., 75.11x100; Trustees H. K. Furniss to E. M. Dixon	4,100

LEASES RECORDED.

8th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th av., 24.6x100; W. E. Chisholm and J. Coddington, Trustees, and Mary A. Chisholm to A. R. Walsh, 21 years, per year	500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., LOANS money without bonus on approved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester County; also purchases mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE.—NOS. 147 AND 149 EAST 22d st.; valuable dwelling and factory property at auction, June 23. Maps and permits at office RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement. Sale absolute. Estate of Henry E. Sharp, deceased.

HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH EIGHT LOTS—For sale, on 152d st., between Grand Boulevard and Hudson River. Convenient to the depot; fine view of Hudson River. Apply to J. ROMAIN BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE property No. 63 Madison av., north-east corner of 27th st., known as the Madison Avenue Hotel. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AN ELEGANTLY LOCATED, BUILT, AND arranged large corner dwelling on Madison av. for sale or to let low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR SOME LOTS ON the upper end of the island, a small farm with good buildings; price not to exceed $8,000. Address R., Box No. 5,091 Post Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

308,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LANDS IN KANSAS

By direction of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all of the unsold lands west of the Neosho River, along the southern line of the State of Kansas, embraced within what is generally known as the "Cherokee Strip."

These lands are offered for sale in compliance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 11, 1872, (United States Statutes at Large, vol. xvii., pp. 98 and 99.)

They will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres, at not less than $2 per acre for all lands lying east of the Arkansas River, and $1 50 per acre for such lands as lie west of said river.

Printed lists, describing the lands hereby offered for sale by their proper legal subdivisions and indicating the minimum price at which each tract is held, will be sent by mail to the address of any person making application therefor to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or to the Register and Receiver of the local offices at Wichita and Independence, Kansas.

Persons offering to purchase may bid for as many tracts as they may desire, but each bid must be separately made and sealed, and must be for not more than 160 acres, (and conform to the legal subdivisions embraced in the list.)

Bids must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid as a guarantee of the good faith of the bidder, which sum, in case the land is awarded and the balance not paid, will be forfeited. Should any bid be rejected, the sum deposited will be returned to the proper party.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of such acceptance as soon after the opening of the bids as practicable, and if within forty days after such notice has been duly mailed payment in full be not made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the amount bid, the land upon which such bid was made will be again subject to sale.

The ten per cent. deposit required to accompany bids may be remitted in Post Office orders, certificates of deposit, certified checks on some Government depository payable to the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or in currency.

The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must be sealed and addressed to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Bids for Cherokee Strip Lands."

Bids will be received as above invited until 12 o'clock noon of the 2d day of August, 1875, after which they will be duly opened and acted upon.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1875.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—A tract of land, consisting of 4,000 acres, situated within sixteen miles of the City of St. Louis and in the State of Missouri, having a front on both the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and connected with the City of Alton, Ill., by a regular running steam ferry-boat, from which city there are several lines of railroad leading to all parts of the country.

The land is as rich as any in the State, and every acre fit for cultivation. The present owner, having had it in possession for the last ten years, can state positively that it is not (nor any part of it) subject to overflow.

There are several hundred acres on the tract under cultivation. It is offered at a great bargain.

For further particulars apply to SIMON F. MACKIE, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or to DAVID PENDER, Nos. 13 and 15 North 6th st., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, (24TH WARD,) 4 PLOTS OF 25 OR MORE CITY LOTS.—This property is as near in time to Wall st. as 8th av. lots on Central Park, and a plot will be sold at about the same price as one of those lots. The improvements in the vicinity are all first-class. Also on Broadway, (24th Ward,) 26½ acres with fine house. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

FORDHAM PARK.—LOTS FOR SALE OR EXchange for improved City property; can be purchased on installments; plan, $25 per month; new depot on property; all Harlem Railroad trains stop; twenty-five minutes from 42d st.; will advance to build. Call for full particulars at W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate office, No. 744 Broadway.

AT SHARON, CONN.—DESIRABLE RESIdences, with mountain air, beautiful scenery, boating and fishing, three and a half hours from City; will sell or lease, furnished or unfurnished; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 5 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE (N. J.) REAL ESTATE SPECIALTY.—Rent, fully furnished for season. Some elegant places on mountain or ridge; excellent neighborhoods. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ROCKAWAY, Long Island, cottage, eleven rooms; price, $2,000; rent, $150; furnished, $250.
NORTON, No. 85 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE BRIGHTON HOUSE, AT PERTH Amboy, N. J. This large mansion-house is situated in a very healthful location, on high ground, commanding a view of the Raritan Bay; the grounds include a fine lawn, with shade trees and several acres for garden, pasture, &c.; the house is in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, stores, and to railroad depot and steam-boat landing; two lines of railroad afford frequent communication with New-York. For further particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITEstone, Long Island, to let for the season or year; the mansion is in fine order and fully furnished; the grounds laid out in fine lawns, garden, flower-beds, &c.; stable and outbuildings complete; the place is one of the most attractive in the vicinity of the City, and can be hired at a reasonable rent. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, A neat, brick cottage, partly furnished, with one acre of ground; one hour from New-York, and ten minutes' walk from station. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., New-York.

TO RENT LOW, OR FOR SALE—TWENTY-eight acres at Clifton, N. J., Erie Railroad, one hour from New-York; large house with all improvements, furnished or unfurnished; also, gardener's cottage, ice-house, boat-house; plenty of fruit and shade; fronting on Passaic River. BELLAMY BROS., No. 5½ Pine st.

ONLY SEVEN DOORS OUT OF 5TH AV. and Central Park, a large four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, fully and substantially furnished private dwelling, to lease low. Immediate possession. Offices No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT Throgg's Neck, accessible by rail or boat; surroundings first-class; terms reasonable. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., New-York.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO LET OR for sale, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to WM. LANE, Agent, East Long Branch.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES, STORES, AND restaurants to let, furnished, at reduced prices, by WM. LANE, Agent, Long Branch.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CITY OF PATERSON, N. J.

LAKE VIEW STATION.

ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,

AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKERS, NO. 12 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, (Equitable Building,)
WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE,
By order of the Passaic Land Improvement and Building Company,
On TUESDAY, June 8, and THURSDAY, June 10, at 12 M., on the premises,

FOUR DWELLINGS, ONE STORE AND TWO HUNDRED ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS AT LAKE VIEW STATION,

Fifty minutes from New-York by Erie Railroad; twenty-two trains daily.

SURROUNDED BY HANDSOME IMPROVEMENTS, CONNECTED BY HORSE-CARS WITH THE CENTRE OF PATERSON, AND ON ELEVATIONS COMMANDING EXTENSIVE AND BEAUTIFUL VIEWS. NO PROTECTION; EVERY PLOT TO BE SOLD.

Special train will leave New-York at 11:15 A. M. from foot of Chambers st.; 10:45 from 23d st.

Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Luncheon before the sale. For maps and passes apply to McCARTER & McCULLY, No. 242 Main st., Paterson, N. J., and to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 12 Pine st., New-York.

JOHN H. WILSON, Auctioneer—Office No. 44 Pine st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

VALUABLE LOTS
on 10th av., 146th, 147th, and 139th sts.
JOHN McCLAVE & CO.
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, June 10, 1875,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway,
by order of the Executors of
Francis W. Worth, deceased,
the following property:

10TH AV., two lots, east side, commencing 54 feet 4 inches north of 74th st.

146TH ST., twelve lots, north side, commencing 125 feet west of the Avenue St. Nicholas.

147TH ST., twelve lots, south side, commencing 125 feet west of the Avenue St. Nicholas.

Also, the following lots, which are not a part of the above estate:

139TH ST., six lots, north side, 100 feet east of 10th av. Also four lots adjoining on New av.

Terms easy, and made known on day of sale. Maps and particulars at office of Auctioneers, No. 44 Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND SOME family going to the country who would wish to give their house in charge to two middle-aged women of first-class character; undoubted references as to competency and honesty. Address Mrs. J. W. Hardley, No. 439 West 22d st.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS rooms, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av., will be found, as usual, a large and well-selected class of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country. Also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, &c.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV.—A large number of superior cooks, cooks, washers, and ironers, experienced chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, laundresses, house-workers of all nations, young girls, and those lately landed.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a large selection of superior servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses.

AT THE SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, No. 108 East 27th st.—Swedish, French, and German female and male servants only; all Protestants. MAURICE LINDGUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., reliable servants of all nations; hotels and Summer houses supplied promptly.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an English Protestant girl, who understands her duty in every branch; is a neat, tidy chamber-maid, and a good seamstress; can operate on sewing-machines; is fond of children; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a thorough chamber-maid and a very neat hand sewer; would wait on young lady and has good knowledge of hair-dressing; unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl lately landed, as chambermaid and assist in the housework; is a first-class butter maker, honest and obliging. Address for two days M. G., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.— By a German girl; can do house-work well, or care children, waiting, &c.; for country or City; has good reference. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH girl, about sixteen; knows how to take care of a child or children, and sew and do useful house-work; for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant girl as chamber-maid or as waitress; is highly respectable; willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT Scotch young woman; is a first-class chamber-maid and waitress, also a good seamstress; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID AND seamstress.—As chamber-maid and sewing or parlor-maid and sewing. Apply for two days at present employer's, No. 17 East 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of children and do chamber-work; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 1.8 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and help wash and iron; has good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 244 East 13th st., before 12.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—BY A smart, tidy girl; would do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 222 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; City or country. Call at her present employer's, No. 31 East 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A lady for one of her girls as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 121 East 54th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A NEAT young English girl, lately landed; City or country; will take moderate wages. Call at No. 69 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and laundress; good City reference. Apply at No. 488 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman; is a first-class chamber-maid and nurse; also family seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COMPANION, NURSE, OR MAID—SEAMstress.—Two young women (Americans) want positions in same family; one as companion, nurse, or maid to an invalid or lady of any age; the other as seamstress; will give their services three months at $5, hoping by merit to renew their engagements with increase of salaries. Address American, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COLORED HELP.—LAUNDRESSES, CHAMBER-maids, and waiter men; first-class cooks for Summer resorts, hotels, and boarding-houses, at JOHNSON'S Agency, No. 153 West 24th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent laundress; City or country; can furnish reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, brown gravies, &c.; also, pastry, bread and biscuit, &c., and can furnish the very best reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who is a thorough cook in every branch; is a good meat cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; makes all kinds of desserts, &c.; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN WHO IS first-class in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry in superior style; also, makes good bread, pastry, desserts, &c.; will go in Summer or first-class boarding-house; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl as good plain cook and excellent laundress; good City references. Call at No. 310 West 16th st., upper floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WOMAN AS cook in a private family; good City reference. Call or address for two days T. G. Torrilion, No. 344 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; meats, game, fish, fowls, &c.; make soups, creams, jellies, &c.; understands boning and larding; excellent bread and biscuit baker; best City testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A GOOD family cook; understands all kinds of good family cooking, lards, makes nice soups, desserts, &c.; has seven years' City reference; wages, $18 to $20; country or City. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK AND WAITER.—BY A NEWLY-ARrived French couple; the woman is a good cook; the man a competent waiter, or can make himself useful out doors; both are willing, industrious, and can furnish recommendations. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A NEWLY-ARRIVED FRENCH WOMAN as cook; will keep her kitchen in order; is a good meat and vegetable cook, also can make a variation of desserts; City or country. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—TWO SCOTCH girls, experienced and fully competent; references, as cook, washer, and ironer, and chamber-maid and waitress; understand bread, soups, desserts, &c.; City or country. No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; understands cooking thoroughly, and is a first-class washer and ironer; has excellent City reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL FOR GENERAL work; is strong, neat, and a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; wants a steady place; City or country; can make butter. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook and baker; understands pastry, game, and soups, ice-cream, and butter; would go to the country; City reference. Call at No. 490 2d av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; best of references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, WILLING WOMAN; IS A good family cook, an excellent baker; has good recommendations; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, steady, capable, colored woman, for City or country; can cook, wash, iron nicely, and do house-work to suit; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH woman who is a reliable and capable cook in all branches, or house-work; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; understands cooking thoroughly, and is a first-class washer and ironer; has excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, or would assist in the washing, or go as laundress; down town preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 614 Lexington av. and 53d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a small private family; will do the coarse washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call at No. 415 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A SMART, COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook; good baker, and would assist with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 26th st., in basement.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WITH CITY reference; willing to go to the country with a private family; understands making soups, pastries, and desserts. Call at No. 230 3d av., near 19th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a hotel or boarding-house; City or country; excellent references. Call, two days, at No. 307 East 24th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; will be found careful and willing; is good baker; best reference. Call for two days No. 349 West 43d st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTable woman to do cooking, washing, and ironing; understands dairy work; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 269 Mulberry st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a boarding-house or Summer hotel; understands pastry, &c.; good reference; no cards noticed. Call at No. 145 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country. Call at or address No. 149 West 4th st., fourth floor, back room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—IN THE country.—By a neat, competent, faithful girl, with good reference. Call at No. 69 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT FAMILY COOK, highly recommended as to honesty, neatness, and sobriety. Seen at the French Office, 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT NO. 30 Washington square, on Monday, from 10 to 12.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGlish (Canadian) girl with three years' reference, for general work in City or country; an excellent family cook and laundress, and will take a place with or without other servants. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—BY A TIDY, COMpetent English girl, with references; is kind and patient with children; is good chamber-maid and general house-maid, if required; either country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

DOMESTIC HELP,

male and female, for all capacities, and of every nationality, at

ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED CUTter and fitter of dresses and cloaks; thoroughly understands trimming and fitting; will give the newest styles of the season; prices moderate; will go out by the day, week, or month; good City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 224 West 32d st.; ring second bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; will go out by the day or week; has all the new styles; $2 per day. Inquire in cigar store, No. 608 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; by the day or week; perfect fit guaranteed. Address A. D., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would do work at her home; suits made in the latest styles at moderate prices; best City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day. Address C. T., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY STRONG YOUNG Norwegian woman who is a plain family cook and laundress; would like a place in City or country; makes bread and biscuit, and is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMan; is an excellent washer, ironer, and thorough cook; is willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant widow, with a little boy four years old, to do light house-work; town or country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; good City reference. Call at No. 504 1st av., near 30th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dress-making perfectly, and all kinds of family sewing; can dress hair, and operate; has two years' City reference from her last place; would assist with grown children; City or country or travel. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMan; she gives the best City references as a first-class maid, seamstress, dress-maker, and hair-dresser; speaks some English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; good City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT GERMAN woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; has excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTEStant lady's maid, understanding her duties to perfection, as her reference will show. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; is a good dress-maker. Address Emily, care of Mrs. Pollock, No. 246 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with one year's reference from last employer; would like a place in City or country; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; can furnish undoubted reference. Inquire for M. R. at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day or week; understands fine washing, fluting, &c. Apply at No. 230 East 29th st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; has no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 122 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress, to go out by the day; can flute and polish, or go house-cleaning; excellent reference. Apply at No. 331 East 32d st., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; has best reference. Apply at No. 454 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; THREE years' reference from last employer, who can be seen; would take a place in City or country; understands the care of small or grown children thoroughly, and would do some chamber-work or washing. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBER-maid and waitress.—By two respectable young girls, sisters, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; two years and seven months' best of City references; country preferred. Call at their present employer's, No. 24 West 57th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH girl; she is a very good seamstress; sew by hand or machine; cut and fit underwear; is fond of growing children; can be seen at the Swedish servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge of and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 111 West 15th st., front basement.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SICK NURSE; IS willing to nurse in any kind of sickness, or take charge of a baby with a lady going out of the City for the Summer, or will assist in housekeeping; good reference. Call or address No. 232 West 31st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; expert seamstress; can bring up a baby from birth; excellent reference; country preferred. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT French young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT AS INFANT'S nurse; capable of taking best possible care of the most delicate; references unexceptionable. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, HIGHLY RECommended; she is of an excellent disposition; sews neatly by hand, and would be found a desirable person. Seen at the French Office, 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a thoroughly good infant's nurse; has seven years' references; is capable to take care of a sick lady. Can be engaged at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands care of an infant from its birth; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, COMPETENT, reliable, and trustworthy, as child's nurse, and to do light chamber-work; reference of thirteen years. Call on Monday at No. 50 West 51st st., her employer's.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent French person as nurse to take care of children and will do sewing. Call at present employer's, No. 26 Washington square, below 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Call for one day for Mrs. Hogan, No. 309 East 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL IN A PRIVATE family; no objection to City or country; best City reference. Address M. J., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR LADY'S MAID.— By a respectable Protestant woman; willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 16 West 25th st., from 10 to 1 o'clock, for two days.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—WANTED for the country, a neat and obliging young woman to take charge of a child and assist in the household. Apply on Monday at No. 41 West Ninth st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as first-class seamstress; is a good cutter and fitter, and a good hair-dresser; is willing and obliging; best City reference; no objection to assist with children. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN AS A SEAMstress and wait on a lady; no objection to take entire charge of a growing miss, and cut and fit for her; best City reference. Address M., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as seamstress; no objections to take charge of grown children; best reference. Call at No. 120 7th st., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, willing to go to the country, by the day or week; also makes up switches and combings neatly. Call at No. 404 East 18th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR week; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call or address No. 349 East 86th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine on fine white work wishes a few engagements to go out by the day; would go in the country. Address K. F., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A young English Protestant woman as seamstress or young lady's maid; good reference. Apply or address for two days Emily, care of Mrs. Pollock, No. 246 West 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR on W. and W. machine, a few engagements by the day; is competent to make ladies' and children's suits. Address A. T., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL YOUNG GIRL.—CAN DO HOUSE-work, take care of children, sew, wait and tend, and be generally useful; is a tidy girl and willing to work for low wages, in City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class waitress; can clean and take care of silver; get up salads in the best manner; excellent chamber-maid; best testimonials; neat, honest, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman, who is a thorough waitress and a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid; can furnish the very best reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A reliable and competent woman as waitress and chamber-maid, or as chamber-maid and to assist in the care of children; excellent references; has been nearly four years with her present employer. Call at No. 54 West 48th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress in a private family; no objections to the country for the Summer; City reference. Apply at No. 16 East 38th st., from 10 to 1.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS waitress, or would do chamber-work; thoroughly understands her business, and has first-class City reference. Call at No. 208 West 19th st., near 7th av.

WASHING.—LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND FAMilies' washing done up by an expert laundress, or will go out to do day's work; orders promptly attended to. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., first floor.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT English butler, understanding thoroughly his business; good City references. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS SHIPPING CLERK, or in a shipping office; has unexceptionable reference and good security. Address Experience, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—FOR MY MAN, WHO HAS SERVED me faithfully two years and bears the highest testimonials from previous employers; am parting with him on account of going to Europe; shall feel happy if he gets as good a place as he deserves. Address A. B., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENING, &c.—BY AN English Protestant single man, aged forty-three years, who is a good coachman and groom, also, a good gardener; can lay out grounds, set trees, plant shrubbery, do vegetable and flower gardening, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER—CHAMBER-MAID, Seamstress, &c.—By a respectable American Protestant man and wife; no children; man can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife is a good chamber-maid; also a good seamstress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED groom, and useful man, if required; understands the care of a small place; can milk; best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address M., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a careful, steady driver; first-class groom, neat appearance, strictly temperate; will be highly recommended in every particular; willing to make himself useful. Address Coachman, No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED single man, in City or country; splendid groom and driver of good horses; temperate, willing, and obliging, and generally useful; best City and country references. Call on or address Thomas, No. 153 East 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD his horses, for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as being honest, sober, and most obliging, and is a good driver. Address E. D. M., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class coachman, (single man,) who thoroughly understands his business; is a good careful driver; will be well recommended by present and former employers. Call on or address J. K., No. 44 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHMAN; married; no incumbrance; wants a good situation; has five years' reference; no objection to country. Address Christopher, No. 6 West 19th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER — LAUNdress.—By man and wife; man as coachman and gardener; long experience; good recommendations; wife as laundress. Address No. 552 West 43d st.

COACHMAN—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man as coachman; sober and steady; willing and obliging; can be well recommended. Call on B. R., No. 151 East 23d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe, for his coachman. Address R. L., care M. Campbell, harness-maker, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, BY a sober, industrious Swiss; five years City reference. Address F. R., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENtleman desires to secure a good position for a valuable man he has had in his employ the past eight years in above capacity; can recommend him in the highest terms as perfectly reliable in every particular; understands horses, good driver, excellent gardener; is single man, and will take a position in either capacity or as both in City or country. Address late employer, when full information will be given, N. F. D., Box No. 1,504 Post Office, New-York.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, single, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; will be well recommended as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from present and former employers. Call on or address for two days T., No. 6 East 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; understands the care of young and fast horses; stylish driver; best reference as to honesty and sobriety. Call or address for two days No. 51½ West 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN OR WAITER.—BY A RESPECTable young colored man as coachman or waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call or address No. 8 West 24th st.

FARMER AND CARPENTER.—BY A SWEDE speaking English; strong and able; does general farm-work; build and do mending; has his own tools; recommended as an honest, sober, hard-working man. Can be seen in the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH TWO children, with a gentleman farmer; is a good plowman, and understands the care of horses; has three years' reference from his present employer; is strictly temperate. Address P. M., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—OF RARE PRACTICAL ABILITIES, eminently skilled in the management of graperies, peach-houses, green-houses, and all other fruits, flowers, and vegetables; merit and efficacy summed up in well-deserved testimonials is sufficient proof of capabilities. Address Gardener, No. 681 Broadway.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—THOSE desiring a gardener who can do carpenter-work, rustic work, paint, &c., (single,) with undoubted references, address P. H. S., East New-York, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, COMPETENT MAN, who understands the management of greenhouse, graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetables; best of City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN of experience and capability; is a careful and competent driver, which his reference will show; country preferred; seen for two days. Address T. D., No. 127 West 31st st., in rear.

HALL BELL-BOY, PORTER, &c.—BY A respectable young Protestant man, who is very handy in hotel, boarding or Summer house; is industrious, and willing to make himself useful; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

JANITOR OR MESSENGER.—BY A COLORED man, a janitor's position or messenger in a bank or banking-house; can give good City references. Address E. W. B., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NOTICE TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.—Man and wife will take charge of a family's place during absence. Call or address P. J. BROPHY, No. 840 2d av.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet to an invalid gentleman.—By a Belgian, aged twenty-nine, with good recommendations. Call on or address Corneille Indruk, No. 4 Hall place.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED TWENty-seven years, who can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, repair roads and walks, mow lawns, do plain gardening; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET OR WAITER, OR TO ATTEND AN INvalid gentleman; willing to travel; first-class recommendations. Address P. H. Smith, Station L, Harlem, for two days.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE WITH GOOD EDUCAtion; speaks, reads, and writes the English, German, French, Italian, and Spanish languages; wishes a place where he can instruct children and wait on the family; best testimonials. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter in a private family or Summer hotel; can refer with confidence to his present employer. Can be seen from 9 to 11 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. at No. 7 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, aged eighteen, as waiter or hall-boy in a hotel, or to make himself generally useful in a private family; country preferred; good reference. Address J. O. S., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can be highly recommended as to ability from his last place. Call on A. D., No. 151 West 26th st.

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR FIRST-class boarding-house, City or country, by a Frenchman speaking English, with the best references. Address Marie Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, as head waiter in a hotel or boarding-house; will take full charge of dining-room. Call on J. Robeson, No. 127 West 31st st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A MEDICAL manipulator and electrician, to take charge of an invalid traveling for the Summer; references from eminent physicians. Address MEDICAL, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

ANGELL'S HOT-AIR ROMAN BATHS, NO. 61 Lexington av., want agreeable, honest, strictly temperate Americans, under twenty-five, for baths and office. Also, man and wife who can keep a hotel, for house and restaurant.

WANTED.—A WOMAN BETWEEN THE AGES OF twenty and twenty-seven to do house-work and take care of two small children; American, German, or English; a member of the church preferred.
Address GEORGE S. IRVINGTON,
Wolcottville, Conn.

WANTED—A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and to assist with sewing; must be a Protestant, and have the very best references. Apply at No. 80 Broadway, room No. 29.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID to go to country for Summer; City reference required. Call at No. 41 West 32d st.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKERS, WHO can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also, apprentices. Good wages given to competent persons; no others need apply. Address No. 1,261 Broadway.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN WOMAN under 25, to learn Turkish and electric Bathing; good opportunity for medical instruction. Ask for Miss BRAYTON, No. 61 Lexington av.

FINANCIAL.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,

GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per cent. a limited amount of the Bonds of the LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY, due in 1900, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage upon 25,000 acres of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania.

Each Bond is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, with the assent of its stockholders and by virtue of a special act of the legislature a sinking fund of ten cents for every ton of coal mined is provided for the redemption of the Bonds. Apply to
BABCOCK BROS. & CO., No. 50 Wall st.
or to G. G. HAVEN & CO., No. 17 Wall st.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital..........$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up..........7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1875.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 1ST INST. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	HENRY COFFIN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
AMOS R. ENO,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
JOHN WATSON,	WILLIAM PALEN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JAMES B. AMES,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	EGBERT A. CLARK,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	R. MIDDLETON,
ISRAEL CORSE,	AMOS ROBBINS,
JACOB VAN WAGENEN,	M. N. PACKARD.
JOHN R. WILLIS,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES B. AMES, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, Esq., Vice President. G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SEVENTH section of the charter of the "New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," of the City of New-York, relating to the FIRE PATROL, a meeting of this corporation will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875, at 12 M.

At this meeting "each incorporated insurance company or association doing business in this City, whether its officers or its agents be members of this corporation or not, shall have the right to be represented by one of its officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote." WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY. ROOM No. 47,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on MONDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. Polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th inst. to June 7, inclusive.
J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt. THEO. P. GREEN.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

THE

Mercantile Trust Co.

OF NEW-YORK.

Capital - $2,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

WM. G. LAMBERT,	GEO. D. MORGAN,
H. A. HURLBUT,	JNO. AUCHINCLOSS,
WM. H. SMITH,	ROBT. MACKENZIE,
GEO. H. STUART,	JAS. M. HALSTEAD,
JAS. M. MORRISON,	HENRY B. HYDE,
H. G. MARQUAND,	RICH. IRVIN, Jr.
H. M. ALEXANDER,	DANIEL DODD,
WM. T. BLODGETT,	WILLIAM SLOANE,
EDMUND A. SMITH,	ALANSON TRASK,
WILLIAM MILES,	JOHN J. McCOOK,
LOUIS FITZGERALD.	

Offers for sale at par and accrued interest a limited number of First Mortgages

OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

The properties securing these mortgages are carefully appraised for at least double the amount loaned upon them. The titles are critically examined by the counsel of the company, and every loan is submitted to the unanimous approval of an Executive Committee of the above Board of Directors.

Each mortgage becomes the specific property of a purchaser, and is supplemented by the unqualified guarantee of the company for its punctual payment at its office in New-York.

The mortgages are in sums of five hundred dollars and upward, run for five years, and bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. They are prepared in a convenient and negotiable form, and may be used as collaterals.

They are especially attractive to Executors and Administrators of estates.

Facilities for the examination of each and every loan, and of all the details of the business given by the Vice President in charge of the Bond Department.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway,
New-York.

CHICAGO SOUTH-SIDE PARK 7s,

INTEREST, JANUARY AND JULY, DUE 1879.

Bayonne City, Hudson Co., N. J., 7s,

INTEREST, JANUARY AND JULY, DUE 1881.
For sale. BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE,
No. 38 Wall st.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 657, in name of Matilda E. Jeens, for ten shares of the capital stock of the People's Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New York, issued Oct. 27, 1874. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made to said company for duplicate certificate. MATILDA E. JEENS, No. 43 West 15th st.

THE OUTSTANDING FUNDED INTEREST Scrip of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be redeemed at par, on and after this date, on presentation at the office of the company, No. 43 Pine st., Room No. 28. HENRY A. BARLING,
NEW YORK, June 4, 1875. Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Equitable Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, in New-London, Conn., on

WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1875,

at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees and transacting such other business as the interests of the company may require.
HENRY R. BOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of election for 1876, will be held at the office of this company on MONDAY, June 7, next, from 4 to 5 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 31 to June 7, inclusive. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

FURNISHED COMMITTEE ROOMS TO LET

IN THE

DREXEL BUILDING,

Corner Broad and Wall sts.,
For use of meetings, &c.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie—$10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free.
SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking house, Avenue D, corner 10th st., on WEDNESDAY, June 9. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK, June 1, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 393 Canal st., TUESDAY, June 15, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 14, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Manhattan Loan and Trust Company will take place at No. 18 Reade st., on MONDAY, June 7, at 4 o'clock P. M.
JAMES S. LEEDS, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.
THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer.
Springfield, Illinois.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
No. 66 3D AV., NEW-YORK June 1, 1875.

ON AND AFTER THE 7TH INST., A DIVIDEND of Twenty per Cent. will be paid to shareholders whose claims are duly verified. The certificates must be presented that the payment thereon may be stamped. ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA..WED., June 9 *SCYTHIA..WED.. June 23
ALGERIA...WED.. June 16 *RUSSIA....WED.. June 30

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC................SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.
CELTIC....................SATURDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A.M.
BRITANNIC.............SATURDAY, July 3, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOKER......Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA...............Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.......Wed., July 14

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, DANRE..........................SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE......................SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ.........SATURDAY, July 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ITALY...........................THURSDAY, June 10, 10 A. M.
GREECE.........................THURSDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain, June 12, 12 M. | Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M.
Erin, June 19, 3 P. M. | The Queen, July 10, 10 A.M.
England, June 26, 10 A. M. | Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
DONAU..................June 12 | RHEIN..................June 26
MAIN....................June 19 | ODER....................July 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin...$100 gold.
Second cabin..60 gold.
Steerage..30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
MANHATTAN..............................June 22, at 3 P.M.
WISCONSIN................................July 6, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
CALIFORNIA...............Sails Saturday, June 12, at noon.
VICTORIA.................Sails Saturday, June 19, 3 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA.
CLARIBEL....................................June 19.
ANDES..July 9.
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.
ATLAS..June 5.
ETNA...June —.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..........................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.........................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..............................20 00
First-class to Albany.......................................20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,
COLON...June 15, 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
COLORADO...June 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED.....................THURSDAY, June 8
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS....THURSDAY, June 17

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL,

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.
VIRAGO, June 3. OTHELLO, June 19.
COLOMBO, July 3. ELDORADO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, June 9
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, June 12
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...........................Thursday, June 10
CITY OF MEXICO..............................Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.........................Thursday, June 24

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO..............................Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 5 and June 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 1st.....6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 2d....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 2d....6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d.....3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 3d.....6:45 A. M.
Friday, 4th......3:30 P. M.	Friday, 4th......7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 5th....4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 5th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th.....7:00 A. M.	Monday, 7th......7:00 A. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings 50 cents.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. T. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO', by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st. Pier No. 39, N. R., daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against LAWRENCE SHUSTER SMITH, Ann Eliza Smith, his wife; Eliza J. Harper, Abraham D. A. Miller, Bank of America, City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania; August Limbert, Louis Limbert, William Geiler, John E. Devlin, William Rose, John M. Sears, Samuel D. Babcock, survivor of Benjamin F. Babcock, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 53 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 20, 1875.
THOMAS D. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 53 Exchange place, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the twentieth day of March, 1875.—Dated May 1, 1875.
THOMAS D. HALL,
my3-law6wM Attorney for Plaintiff.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—BETWEEN THOMAS PROSSER, Complainant, and GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Defendants.—On bill, &c.—In pursuance of an order of the Chancellor of New-Jersey, in the above entitled cause, dated March 9, A. D. 1875, the creditors of the Grant Locomotive Works are hereby notified to present to the undersigned, the Receiver appointed in said cause, under oath or affirmation, to the satisfaction of said Receiver, their several claims and demands against the Grant Locomotive Works, within six months from the date of said order, or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by said court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 9, 1875. CHARLES T. PIERSON, Receiver,
mh22-law13wM. Paterson, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, ON 31ST st., between 7th av. and Broadway, a lady's GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH AND LOCKET, attached to gentleman's guard chain; valued as a keepsake; a suitable reward will be paid on returning same to W. W. SHARPE & CO., No. 25 Park row.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, NO. 72 BEEKMAN ST., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. C. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER months, by a responsible gentleman, a good saddle horse; must be sound, kind, and well broken; references exchanged, and best of care promised for horse. Address, stating full particulars, E. W. D., Post Office Box No. 2,895.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, OWNER GOING abroad—a Brewster clarence, sorrel and black horses; black horse stylish for coupé; harness, &c.; at stable, No. 54 West 19th st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, lap dusters, &c., &c., in great variety. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW LANDAU, NEVER used. Apply at No. 136 West 31st st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 941 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.
12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 24, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
[illegible]
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTHFERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM
CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS.,
TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

are the **best made**; *the* **touch elastic**, *and a* **fine singing tone, powerful, pure, and even.**

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* **excelled** *in tone or beauty; they defy* **competition.** *The* **Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine Imitation** *of the* **Human Voice.** **PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** *for* **cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED.** A liberal discount to *Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* **Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.** *Box No. 3,567.*

M. M. MERRELL,

No. 8 Union square,

Has on hand A LARGE STOCK of PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, to RENT or SELL CHEAP. SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

NEW-ENGLAND MUSICAL BUREAU

Furnishes and fills situations for teachers and artists.
E. TOURJEE,
Manager,
Music Hall, Boston.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

ADIRONDACKS.

1872. LELAND HOUSE, 1875.
SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.,
(eleven hours from New-York.)

This popular house has been enlarged and improved for 1875, and will be opened June 1, with first-class accommodations for 200 guests. It stands on a bluff overlooking the lake and has the most delightful location in Northern New-York. Post, express, and telegraph offices adjacent. Finest scenery, hunting, and fishing in the Adirondack region. Through tickets to and from New-York. Terms for board: Transient, $3 per day; June, $12 to $14 per week; July and August, $15 to $17 50 per week. WILLIAM G. LELAND, Proprietor.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.,

is one of the largest and most successful hygienic institutions in America, and for
INVALIDS SEEKING HEALTH
and persons desiring to live simply and enjoy country life amid beautiful scenery and the purest of water and air, at reasonable cost, it is not equaled in its advantages anywhere. Send six cents in stamps for fine steel engraving of place and circulars, testimonials, &c. Address as above. JAMES H. JACKSON.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—THIS PLEASANT Summer resort has accommodations for 100 guests; located on a spur of the Blue Ridge Mountains, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, one and a half mile from Stroudsburg, elevation 700 feet, overlooking Beaver and Cherry Valleys. Carriages at Stroudsburg depot on arrival of trains. No bar. Terms for June, $10 per week. For circular or information address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

Also Highland Dell Cottage, located near the above. Terms for June, $10 per week. Address CHARLES FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
CELEBRATED CHALYBEATE WATER.
PURE MOUNTAIN AIR.

Only three hours from New-York and Philadelphia. Circulars can be obtained at Dr. Hanbury Smith & Hazard's, No. 35 Union square. Mr. Coleman can be seen at the Coleman House, Broadway and 28th st., every Wednesday, from 12 until 2 o'clock.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; twenty acres of grounds; first-class accommodations for 300 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson River Railroad.
WILL OPEN JUNE 10.
Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

MORTON HOUSE, INDIAN HARBOR, Greenwich, Conn., on Long Island Sound, one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railway. This favorite hotel will open on TUESDAY, June 15. Steamer Nelly White leaves Morton House at 8 A. M. and returns at 3:45 P. M., every day. For further particulars apply to ASHMAN & MORTON, Morton House, or at the Sinclair House, No. 754 Broadway, New-York.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, (152D ST.,) CARMANSVILLE, on the Hudson, having changed hands, is now open for guests; finest house near the City; fronts the water; elegant view; gas, Croton water; thirty-five minutes from Liberty st.; Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. Sunday trains.

SOUND VIEW HOUSE, MAMARONECK, on New-Haven Railroad, ten minutes from depot.—Newly furnished, first-class table, handsome lawn, beautiful views, fine drives, good stabling; terms liberal. Apply at Mamaroneck, or at No. 36 West Washington square.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—Two hours, Erie Railroad, now open; take 9 A. M. or 4:30 P. M. train. A cool, healthy, delightful resort; unexceptionable references; terms moderate, (low for June;) liberal to unexceptionable guests; asthmatic and pulmonary affections relieved.
OLIVER CROMWELL.

ORADELL HOUSE, ORADELL, N. J., NORTHERN PART.—High ground; one hour from New-York via New-Jersey and New-York Railroad; choice rooms, with first-class table, at reasonable rates; $8 to $12 per week; good stable accommodations; good fishing, boating, and shooting. Address PIKE & HODGKIN, Proprietors, or L. S. PIKE, Jr., No. 63 South st., New-York.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—Answered by the Erie Railway Company. A full description of hundreds of beautiful resorts can be had by applying at the offices of Erie Railway, Nos. 241, 401, 529, or 957 Broadway.
JOHN N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON'S ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

Open for the season June 8. Terms reduced for June and liberal arrangements for the season. For particulars address G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors, or apply at Grand Union Hotel, 4th av. and 42d st.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

On the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat from foot of Harrison st., now open.
D. S. HAMMOND.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN., opens June 1. Situated on high ground, overlooking the town and sound. Piazzas front and rear to every floor. Water and gas throughout. Plans at No. 149 Broadway, Room No. 6. Address J. E. TOMPKINS, Stamford, Conn.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY?

See HOME JOURNAL, with extra sheet, just out.
A NEW LIST.
Eight columns of the choicest Summer Resorts, giving places, prices, and accommodations.

SUMMER BOARD.

RYE, N. Y.

Location pleasant and healthful; five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars inquire of Station Agent.

EAGLESWOOD PARK HOTEL, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Twenty trains daily; fare 25c. to 50c.; groves, lawns, boating, bathing, and all popular amusements; large, elegantly furnished rooms with excellent table; terms moderate. H. B. KENT, Proprietor, No. 26 East 23d st., Madison square, New-York.

GREAT NECK HOUSE, LONG ISLAND, NOW OPEN.—Excellent bathing; beautiful drives in vicinity; eggs and milk supplied on the place. Steamboat Seawanhaka leaves Peck Slip at 4, and 33d st. at 4:15 o'clock. Address as above.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—Newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests; transient board $3 per day. R. D. TUCKER.

CHITTENANGO HOUSE, CHITTENANGO White Sulphur Springs, will be open June 12; open all the year; under new management. HENRY L. SCRANTON.

LAIRD'S MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Open from June 5 to Oct. 1. Terms very reasonable. Address or apply to
WM. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1, 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE, FORMERLY COOPER Cottage, Long Branch, is now open. Prices reduced for June. GEO. B. BORTON, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Candidates for admission will be received at the college, 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 25, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates for admission to the School of Mines will be received at the same hour on MONDAY, June 28, at the Register's office in the school on the college green.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER (MODERN LANGUAGES and drawing) of a well known school, wishes to pass his Summer vacation in the country as tutor with a first-class family. Address TUTOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001 New-York.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.*
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRING a handsomely furnished second or third floor in a refined private family, where the appointments are strictly first class, can be suited at No. 123 West 45th st.; house occupied by owner; the best of references given.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., WEST, NO. 175, 2D door east of Broadway; choice of rooms with board; large and small connecting; transient board, with room, $3 per day; house and table first-class; rooms en suite, with private table if desired; every attention bestowed upon guests; references exchanged.

NO. 38 WEST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Excellent location; large, and also hall, bedrooms, with board, in private family; but few boarders; table unexceptionable; terms very reasonable; references.

A SMALL FAMILY RESIDING BETWEEN 44th and 48th sts., near 5th av., have a prettily furnished reception room desirable as a Doctor's office. Address for one week, WINDSOR, Box No. 253 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., WEST, BLOCK from Broadway, No. 244; convenient to five car lines; elegant rooms, en suite or single, with first-class board; abundance of fruit; terms moderate for Summer.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.—A suite of four rooms on second, and large front room on third floor, with board, for first-class parties; Summer prices; superior location; privilege of the park.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST ST., OPPOSITE GRAMERCY PARK HOTEL.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired; superb physician's office, with all conveniences.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., FIVE DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—Location central; family small, house quiet; handsome rooms, newly and nicely furnished, with or without board.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, without board, two large, pleasant rooms, (furnished,) on second floor; breakfast served in room if desired.

NO. 61 JANE ST.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED rooms on second floor, together or separate, to gentlemen; pleasant location; convenient to Bleecker st., 8th av., and Elevated Railroads.

ONE OR MORE LARGE, COOL, AIRY rooms in a very desirable neighborhood; all modern improvements; Summer prices; references exchanged. Address G., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to let, together or separately, with or without board; also room for a gentleman, without board; terms moderate.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family owning house would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

TO LET WITH BOARD TO A PARTY OF gentlemen, three rooms in third story and a back parlor. For particulars address E. T. W., Station L, Harlem.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FRENCH FAMILY would like to rent elegant furnished rooms; the parlor floor, suitable for physician or dentist; terms moderate. Apply at No. 52 West 26th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—CHOICE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, with first-class board; location unsurpassed; Summer rates; airy and pleasant; also table board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

SECOND FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST., with or without board; private table if desired. Also, rooms, en suite or singly, in adjoining house, No. 108. References exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms; superior board at Summer prices; also single rooms; private stable if desired. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TWO FRONT rooms, 16th st., opposite Westminster Hotel, for single gentlemen. Address X. Y. A., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—LARGE, PLEASANT room; hot and cold water bath; also, sitting-room and bed-room for a single gentleman, with or without board; Summer prices.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SUMMER PRICES; PERMANENT or transient; rooms en suite or separate on second and third floors; also front hall room; superior board.

NO. 31 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—Fine suite and single rooms, to families and gentlemen, with board; references.

ONE OR TWO PLEASANT ROOMS—NO. 10 East 28th st., second and third floors; board if desired; small, agreeable family; satisfactory terms to suitable party.

NO. 41 WEST 29TH ST., FEW DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, for gentleman or gentleman and wife; references.

NO. 291 5TH AV.—A SUPERIOR SUITE OF rooms (private table if preferred) at Summer prices; liberal arrangements to a permanent party; room for gentleman.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS OFF Broadway, a private family will let an elegant suite of rooms, without board, or would give a private table if desired.

UNUSUALLY COOL, PLEASANT ROOMS with board; location very central; Summer prices; references. No. 36 East 12th st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at No. 155 Madison av.; families or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME PARLOR floor and rooms on second floor to let, with or without board; references.

NO. 261 WEST 15TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished front room, second floor, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 212 WEST 43D ST.—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished room, with excellent board; $18 per week for two; house and location first-class; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL have rooms vacated this week, to be rented, with or without board.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, double and single, with first-class board; references given and required.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, permanently or transiently; references exchanged.

FURNISHED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a third story front and back room to two or three gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 123 East 12th st.

NO. 32 WEST 27TH ST. NEAR BROADWAY.—Rooms to rent in a first-class house, at moderate prices.

NO. 109 EAST 35TH ST., NEAR PARK AV. —Furnished double and single rooms to let, with board.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST.—FOUR DOORS FROM Gilsey House. Single and double rooms to rent, without board, after June 15.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, without board, or would be rented for light house-keeping.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—FRONT PARLOR BEDROOM; also, large fourth-story and hall room; moderate price.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS; private bath-rooms, closets, &c.; with or without private table; references.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, reasonably, during Summer, with board.

NO. 58 WEST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS at Summer prices, with or without board.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—SECOND AND THIRD story rooms, with first-class board. References.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family preferred; location between 34th and 42d sts., and Lexington and 5th avs.; pleasant rooms. Address, stating location and terms, W. B. C., Station B. References exchanged.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK NEWHERR and ADOLPHUS HOFFSTADT, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, by Robert Somerville, auctioneer, on MONDAY, the 21st day of June, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, all the book accounts, debts, and claims of every nature and kind now due and owing to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. Terms of sale cash. A list of the claims to be sold, containing the names and last known addresses of the debtors, and the amounts of the several debts, can be seen any day at the office of my attorney, John Todd, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York.—Dated May 29, 1875.
my31-law3wM* EDWARD ARNOLD, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the firm of D. & A. BENRIMO and ABRAHAM BENRIMO, surviving partner, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of the firm of D. & A. Benrimo and Abraham Benrimo, surviving partner, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 28th day of January, A. D., 1875, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL GODCHAUD and ISIDOR HIRSCH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 19th day of June, A. D., 1875, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOCAL DRAMA.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Also,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE,
Will be repeated the new local sensational drama, entitled
THE DONOVANS.

Characters by Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Jennings, Welsh Edwards, J. W. Norton, E. M. Holland, G. L. Stout, C. E. Edwin, W. J. Leonard, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Alice Clayton, Miss Vandeenie, and Little Bessie Vivian.

Incidental to the drama
HARRIGAN AND HART
Will appear in three of their original sketches,
MULDOON, THE SOLID MAN,
THE MULLIGAN GUARDS,
and OLD UNCLE PETE.

MONDAY, JUNE 14,
THE ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE
Will appear for the first time in this City in their astounding performances.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

(Late Hippodrome.)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE..............................Director
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Change of programme every night.

The garden is open EVERY AFTERNOON, without music, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, and is a delightful resort for ladies and children.

Admission, at night, 50 cents; afternoons, 25 cents; private boxes, $1 extra; season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.
Change of programme every evening.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.
PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS, $5.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST.

THE COOLEST RESORT IN THIS CITY.

The combination of the SOLDENE TROUPE of beautiful women with the present company.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
Introducing the famous Parisian Can-can scene Dansaute. La Vie de Can-can, gives birth to untold pleasure, while Les Cousins et Les Grisettes call forth peals of mirthful laughter. Saturday Matinée at 2.
THE GREAT SENSATION EVERY EVENING AT 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.

First night of the young American tragedian FRANK MORDAUNT, the charming young actress Miss KATE ESTELLE, and the new dramatic company. The thrilling play of JACK CADE, and a roaring comedy. Matinée every Saturday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..............................Manager
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

MISS EMMA C. THURSBY'S TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.—Dr. Chapin's Church—TO-NIGHT.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GRAND SUMMER RESORT at the Fairview House, Chatham, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad; large and commodious house, situated on high ground, with fine shade and beautiful mountain view; house and table first-class in every respect; an abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables from the garden. Address FAIRVIEW HOUSE, Chatham, N. J.

TWO HUNDRED BOARDERS WANTED.—At Broome Centre, Schoharie County, N. Y., and vicinity, with farmers, among the Catskill Mountains. Write to the parties undersigned for particulars: Post Office, Broome Centre; D. M. Leonard, M. D.; William Grant, J. H. Becker, David Houghtaling, Delos Ellerson, and Henry Tibbit's Hotel, or inquire of E. A. SPENCER, No. 59 Prospect place, between 42d and 43d sts., New-York City, or W. F. FOSHAY, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—PRIVATE family owning beautiful country house, one hour's ride from City Hall, offer board to family of three or four for the Summer months; high ground, large garden, fine views, and drives; good stable accommodation; Croton water and gas. Address Post Office Box No. 2,564. Those willing to pay liberally only apply.

LAKE MAHOPAC—JONES HOUSE.—SUPERIOR accommodations for parties desiring Summer board; stabling, boating, fishing; table and everything first-class. Address Mr. BARCLAY, Lake Mahopac, or Mr. Coody, No. 120 Park av.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ONE HOUR FROM CITY; accessible by boat; pleasant home for families; house on the Sound; short walk from depot and boat-landing; good shade; bathing and boating. Inquire at No. 4 West 22d st., or at Delano Cottage, Greenwich.

CHOICE BOARD FOR SIX OR EIGHT only, at farm-house in high, healthy, secluded locality in Vermont. Price for adults, $7 to $8 per week. For particulars and City reference address Box No. 105 New-York Post Office.

BOARD.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AT FORT LEE, N. J.; location healthy; high ground, overlooking river; quiet, shaded, secluded, picturesque; fifteen minutes' walk from steam-boat landing. Address C., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

SIX PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at a farm-house on Long Island; plenty of shade; six trains daily; terms reasonable. Address C. E. M., Locust Valley, Long Island, or G. G., No. 65 Perry st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Haverstraw; house and grounds first-class; fine view of Hudson River; mountain air; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 38 University place, or at WALL'S residence, Haverstraw.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—FORTY-five minutes from New-York; excellent accommodations at a beautiful country seat, situated on the Narrows; bathing, boating, &c.; references. Address A. REAL.

SEA-SIDE BOARD.—AT A FARM-HOUSE, AT reasonable rates; excellent bathing, fishing, sailing, &c. Address J. WOOLLEY, Southampton, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THIRTY MILES FROM City; Westchester County; shade, fruit, vegetables; good table. Apply at No. 263 4th av., or at Hopkins', 1st av. and 28th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE ROOMS AND mountain air on the west shore of the Hudson River; no mosquitoes. Address Box No. 128 Post Office, Piermont, N. Y.

BOARD ON THE SHREWSBURY RIVER. —Boating, bathing, and fishing; also stable accommodations; convenient to boat and cars. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Pleasant room on parlor floor; excellent board; few minutes' walk from depot; one hour from City. Apply at No. 51 West 36th st.

AT JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—A WELL FURNISHED parlor, chamber, and good board in a private family may be secured by addressing Box No. 195 Jamaica Post Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J. —House newly furnished; pleasantly located; five minutes' walk from Brick Church Station. Refers to T. L. SNYDER, 50 Lispenard st. Mrs. LOAG, Prospect st.

CORNWALL ON HUDSON.—BIRDSALL HOUSE; fine view; excellent accommodations; grounds extending to the water. C. BIRDSALL.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND AND DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS,
☞ EVERY DAY THIS WEEK, ☜
UP THE HUDSON TO THE BEAUTIFUL IONA ISLAND, BY JARRETT & PALMER'S SUPERB STEAM PALACE
PLYMOUTH ROCK.

MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL MATINEES

by Gilmore's Military Band, String Orchestra, Manhattan Glee Club, Madrigal Boys, Chimes of Church Bells, Cathedral Organ, Grand Piano, &c.

TICKETS.....(ROUND TRIP).....ONE DOLLAR
Children under twelve, half price.

THIS MONDAY, June 7, and EVERY AFTERNOON, the PLYMOUTH ROCK will make a delightful trip up the lovely Hudson to the romantic picnic grounds of the famous IONA ISLAND. The scenery of the "American Rhine" never appeared grander than now, and these trips are altogether surpassingly beautiful. Magnificent Musical Entertainment every excursion. An abundance of refreshments. Leaves pier foot of Murray st., North River, at 1:30 P. M., and foot of 23d st., North River, at 2 o'clock. Returning, leaves Iona Island at 6 P. M.

_ Tickets can be had of TYSON, Fifth Avenue Hotel; BULLMAN'S, No. 114 Broadway; EARLE'S HOTEL, corner Canal and Centre sts.; ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL; NEW-YORK TRANSFER COMPANY, No. 944 Broadway; the PARK PLACE SPA, No. 239 Broadway, and at the boat.

STEAMER WILLIAM COOK, 24TH ST., N. R., under new management.—SUMMER PROGRAMME.—Commencing SUNDAY, June 6, 1875. SUNDAYS, 10 A. M., LOWER BAY and ATLANTIC OCEAN. Fare round trip, 75c. MONDAYS, 9 A. M., (except July 5,) HUDSON RIVER to IONA ISLAND. Fare round trip, 75c. WEDNESDAYS, 9:30 A. M., (except June 16,) LONG BRANCH, via SANDY HOOK and N. J. S. R. R. Fare round trip, $1. SATURDAYS, 1 P. M., (except June 19,) LONG ISLAND SOUND. Grand Matinée. PROMENADE CONCERT. Fare round trip, 50c. Calling each day at foot Warren st., N. R., quarter, and Fulton Ferry Dock, Brooklyn, half hour after starting. Returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Music every day by Downing's 9th Regiment Band and Weber Grand Piano. Restaurant on board. Communication with all parts of the City by 23d St. Cross-town cars. JULY 5, SPECIAL Grand Excursion to ATLANTIC OCEAN.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to B. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N.Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Oriental, Excelsior, Eagleswood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds.
J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK OF THE

BIG BONANZA.

THE GREATEST COMEDY SENSATION OF THE DAY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor......................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..................................A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
172D TO 180TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
SEASON CLOSES JUNE 15,
and although the success of this great play is
UNABATED,
its present run, which has no equal in the history of the American stage, cannot be extended beyond that date.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others. Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassidy, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, AT 1:30, TWENTY-SEVENTH AND LAST MATINEE
of
THE TWO ORPHANS.

*_*On Tuesday evening, June 15, the CLOSING NIGHT OF THE SEASON and the 180th PERFORMANCE OF THE TWO ORPHANS, the Theatre will be MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED and an ELEGANT SOUVENIR will be presented to each lady in attendance.

☞ The regular season for 1875-76 at this Theatre will open on or about Oct. 1. The present
GREAT STOCK COMPANY
has been re-engaged for next season, and several important additions to its ranks have been made, of which due announcement will be given. The opening play will be an adaptation of the great Parisian success
ROSE MICHEL,
the exclusive right to which Messrs. Shook & Palmer have purchased from the
AUTHOR.

*_*Seats for the closing performance of this season can now be purchased at the Box Office.

EXTRA. UNION SQUARE THEATRE. EXTRA.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
extended to
Miss KATE FIELD
by his Honor
Mayor W. H. WICKHAM
and a number of distinguished gentlemen will take place on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, at 1:30 P. M.,
on which occasion will be presented, with the following
VERY STRONG CAST,
the late J. M. Field's adaptation from Dumas père, in four acts, entitled
GABRIELLE.
Gabrielle, (in which she will sing an Italian hymn of the fifteenth century)...Miss KATE FIELD
Marquise de la Prie..........................Miss IDA VERNON
Mariette......................................Miss HATTIE THORPE
Chevalier d'Aubigny.........................Mr. FRED. B. WARDE
Marquis de la Prie...........................Mr. J. J. BARTLETT
Chevalier d'Auvray..........................Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL
Duke D'Aumont................................Mr. W. H. WILDER

To be followed by Miss Field's own adaptation from the French, of the charming comedietta in one act,
THE OPERA-BOX.
Mlle. de Liria, (with songs)..................Miss KATE FIELD
Henri d'Arsay................................Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON
Duvivier......................................Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Celestine.....................................Miss JOSEPHINE CRAIG

Box-office now open for the sale of reserved seats.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

WALKING MATCH, 10 MILES FOR $500.
AT DEERFOOT PARK, BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 3:30 P. M., play or pay. Between ED. MULLEN, Champion of America, and James K. Hall's UNKNOWN, Mullen giving the Unknown, 440 yards start.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1875,
AT JEROME PARK.
SATURDAY.... 5th June. SATURDAY....12th June.
TUESDAY...... 8th June. TUESDAY......15th June.
THURSDAY....10th June. THURSDAY....17th June.
SATURDAY.......19th June.

Races to commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

ART SPECIAL.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE
OF
STRICTLY AMERICAN PAINTINGS,
FROM THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN AND STUDIOS OF THE ARTISTS.

E. Leutze, F. E. Church, A. B. Durand, James M. Hart, J. B. Bristol, William Hart, J. F. Cropsey, W. Whittredge, and over 100 others of our most eminent artists, forming the finest and largest collection ever offered.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 10 AND 11,
At 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL'S BOOTS AND SHOES

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, $4.
GENTLEMEN'S CONGRESS BOOTS, $4.
LADIES' KID SLIPPERS, $1 50.
LADIES' LINEN SLIPPERS, $1 50.
IRONCLADS, A SERVICEABLE SHOE FOR BOYS
BATHING SHOES, 50c.
No. 241 4th av.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, SATINETS, &c., slightly damaged, very cheap; discount to tailors; also table linens, towels, towelings, muslins, prints, and dress goods, at low prices.
WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.
GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES JUST IMPORTED.
PATTERNS with CLOTH MODELS now ready.
"Sea-Shore," "Baltic," "Croquet," and "Don't Care,"
TOILETS.
Very desirable for these days.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO AN energetic man will be offered on Wednesday next, at 11 A. M., at No. 50 Chatham st., when the title, good will, and interest, together with all the type and material of the *Sunday Citizen* and *American Gael* newspapers, will be sold at public auction, without reserve; positive fortune for an enterprising man; small capital required.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE.—Best location in 23d Ward, adjoining Morrisania steamboat landing; good business already established; satisfactory reasons for selling. References: Young & Frederick, No. 119 West st., C. V. Ridley, Morrisania Steam-boat Company's Office, Mott Haven. Inquire on premises of WILLIAM MAGEE.

THE ADVERTISER HAS A GOOD PAYING cash business to which he is unable to give proper attention; an active business man, who can give his entire time to it, can purchase a half interest for $3,000; an investigation solicited. Address CASH BUSINESS, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

DRUG AND FANCY GOODS STORE—CENTRALLY located, on business thoroughfare; long established; fine stock and fixtures; sold to close an estate. Apply at No. 69 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1875.

THE FIRM OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO. is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON. THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE. WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1875.
We have associated ourselves this day as partners for the the transaction of a Banking and Stock Brokerage Commission Business, under the firm name of CHASE & ATKINS. GEORGE H. CHASE,
THOMAS B. ATKINS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY repaired by first-class workmen; for many years with Bishop & Reins, Fifth Avenue Hotel. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, and other articles, bought and sold back when desired, at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPRENTICES.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction wish to apprentice, to reputable parties, the boys and girls under their charge.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LAUNDRIES.

UNITED STATES
FAMILY LAUNDRY, NO. 159 WEST 31ST ST.
R. CRADLE.

PLYMOUTH PULPIT.

THE SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

MR. BEECHER'S SERMON—A CHURCH MAY BE DISFRANCHISED BY ITS BRETHREN WITHOUT LOSING THEIR SYMPATHY—THE ENJOYMENT OF THE BODY DEPENDS UPON THE OBSERVANCES OF THE NATURAL LAWS—SELFISHNESS TO A CERTAIN EXTENT MAKES ONE BENEVOLENT—NO REPENTANCE WILL PREVENT A MAN FROM REAPING WHAT HE SOWS—MEN DO NOT SUCCEED THROUGH CORRUPTION—THE LAWS OF TIME AND ETERNITY MUST BE OBEYED AS WELL AS THOSE OF BODY, SOCIETY, AND INDUSTRY.

The throng that gathered in and around Plymouth Church yesterday has seldom been exceeded even during the period when the Pastor was on the stand. Beside Mrs. Beecher, in the pastoral pew, sat Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Mrs. Perkins, both sisters of Mr. Beecher. Judge Porter and his wife and little daughter had front seats in the left gallery, and a row or two behind them was Rev. Edward Beecher. United States District Attorney Tenney, of Brooklyn, and wife were in the rear gallery. As if to make up for Friday evening's neglect, the floral display was more magnificent than usual. A large wooden stand on the right of the platform and a broad china dish on the pastoral table were both filled with a profusion of bright Spring blossoms, whose delicious scent permeated the surrounding atmosphere. Mr. Beecher entered promptly on time, looking the picture of physical health. The quartet and choir sang, "Come all ye faithful," &c., after which Mr. Beecher invoked the divine blessing, and read the twentieth chapter of Matthew to the twenty-eighth verse, inclusive. The 199th hymn was then sung, and Mr. Beecher offered the long prayer. The prayer ended, Mr. Beecher seized upon the opportunity afforded by the fact that Rev. Dr. Jeffreys, the New-York Open-communion Baptist, was to conduct the evening services for him, to refer to the Congregational Churches, which will, it is rumored, hold council upon the Plymouth congregation after the conclusion of the trial. Dr. Jeffreys, he said, had lost his fellowship with the Baptists on account of his views, but he had not lost their respect nor the respect of all good men. It was a great comfort to see one church able to stand alone without the aid of the others of its denomination. It shows that all the votes that a community can scrape together can't disfellowship a single Christian church. Mr. Beecher compared such a church to the lamps that stand in the little parks at the foot of Columbia Heights. The west and north-west winds make a dead set at the lights in them, but though they may flicker at times, they never go out. A church that stands on a hill, he said, cannot be put out—until God gives man the power of touching Christian life. All the church committees in the world can't make loveliness less than lovely, or virtue less than admirable. The precepts of the Gospel, he said, will stand and shine in spite of the community, and it can't disfellowship them. Though they may say, "You can't come to my conference," they cannot say, "You can't remain in my heart." So I rejoice that the time has come when a church can be disfranchised by its brethren without losing their sympathy; or, in other words, that disfranchisement has lost its terrors—that a church can't be hewn down or even harmed by it, but that it can still go on shedding its light upon the world. I suppose, he concluded, Dr. Jeffrey's little experience—and it was not much—will not make him a whit less popular with you. After several notices of forthcoming entertainments, Mr. Beecher spoke of the postponement of the Plymouth Sabbath-school pic-nic to the 17th inst., and said: "My wish is to be present on this excursion, and I shall be, if circumstances will permit." [Laughter.] The 787th hymn was then sung.

NECESSITY OF OBEYING THE MORAL LAWS.

Mr. Beecher took as his text the second chapter of Romans, 6th to 11th verse, inclusive: "Who will render to every man according to his deeds: To them who by patient continuance in well-doing seek for glory and honor and immortality, eternal life. But unto them that are contentious and do not obey the truth, but obey unrighteousness, indignation and wrath, tribulation and anguish upon every soul of man that doeth evil; of the Jew first and also of the Gentile. But glory, honor, and peace to every man that worketh good; to the Jew first and also to the Gentile. For there is no respect of persons with God." Mr. Beecher substituted the word "Greek" for the word "Gentile," in both instances, in reading this passage, saying that the original should have been so translated. It was, he said, the habit of the Hebrew mind to regard God as the immediate cause of all the phenomena of nature. The winds were His breath; the lightning the flash of His eye; the thunder His voice or His footsteps; the clouds His cushioned throne. He caused the grass to grow and rolled the rivers along. They had not learned that this, though true, was so only mediately, and that the Divine power was not made less, but more wonderful by its exercise through secondary instruments—laws, as we call them. In those times no knowledge existed of the human mind. When men had radiant thoughts no person said that it was proof of a wholesome condition of the brain, of purity of the blood, and sound physical health. It was believed to be rather a motion of God in and upon man. Throughout the Testament, so far as man is supposed to have a mind separated from the inspiration of God, the mind is supposed to be situated where its effects are manifested. We still talk of the heart as the seat of the affections, because the heart beats responsively to the affections, but we know that their seat is in the brain. Because violent fright has had a certain effect, we find the ancient Hebrews placing the passions in the bowels and the kidneys. We are, therefore, not to look in the Testament for the phraseology which we use to express ideas now. When we say that "God is no respecter of persons," we mean that God in His administration of natural laws falls upon all alike, in accordance with natural laws. "God will render to every man according to his deeds." What is that but cause and effect? "To all who by patient continuance in well-doing"—to all who obey the great moral laws of the circumstances in which they move, not by impulse, not occasionally, but seeking character, destiny. "But glory, honor, and peace to every man that worketh good; to the Jew first and also to the Gentile"—to all those who are not temporal in their feelings God gives eternal life, no matter who they are. "But to them that are contentious"—who are animal, quarrelsome—"and do not obey the truth"—who do not obey the laws under which they live, "but obey unrighteousness"—who violate all their great instincts. To all such, God visits "tribulation and anguish upon every soul of man that doeth evil. To the Jew first"—because he has received most light, and is therefore most culpable. If a Hindoo lives according to the great laws of nature, God will reward him. Here is the declaration of the Apostle in the plainest terms that he will receive the same remuneration as others. God is not sectarian. He shuts Himself up in no church.

THE CAUSES OF ENJOYMENT.

So that all this is to be translated as a command to live according to the great moral laws in which cause and effect work as they always do in life. We understand perfectly well that the enjoyment of the body depends upon an observance of the natural laws. Man knows very well that proper rest is necessary to health; or, as the saying goes, "You cannot play owl and hawk both." Food, work, recreation, heat, all in their time, are equally necessary to health. All this is not problematical. Although in different constitutions the natural laws vary according to the different degrees of strength, yet the general proposition is everywhere recognized. We have learned more than that. We know with equal certainty that there is a connection between cause and effect in the matter of getting on in the world. Paul said that "those who don't work shan't eat," but climate said that before Paul did. Of course, there are men who eat and don't work—gentlemen. I mean by gentlemen, persons who don't do anything, which is about the American idea of it. The gentleman, however, eats vicariously the product of somebody else's industry, and notwithstanding him the law stands that to prosper one must work. The child that has been fortunate enough to have been born poor learns that it is a fundamental law. Don't we point to paupers and say to our children, "That's what you will come to if you don't work." We also learn the difference between frugality and heedlessness, the value of co-operation, and many other similar things. To a certain extent even selfishness makes us benevolent, for we know that if men find we do nothing but suck in everything that approaches us they soon avoid us. Order, diligence, intelligence, and perseverance are the great laws ordained of society, and they are necessary for success in the sphere to which they apply. In regard to society, while there are many things in it that are conventional, there are also many things that are necessary to social success. For instance, every man is free; but he must also be careful not to interfere with the freedom of others. I retrench here and you retrench there. We are agreed that this is necessary to get along smoothly. Society never voted that this was so. You might as well say that a lot of marbles in a tumbler voted that they should occupy just so much space and touch each other at just such points. This agreement of ours is a law of society which was first created by God—or it wouldn't be a necessity. We say that "That man is a foolish man," "He might have known," "He could expect nothing else," "He brought it down on his own head."

THE POWER IN REPENTANCE.

Does this extend to morals also? It used to be supposed that when a man rose to that sphere God became a sort of administrator of morality, and that a man might disobey the canons of morality all his life and by a lucky dodge at the end whisk into heaven and be just as well off as though he had been good all his life—that there was some exorcising power in repentance which would obliterate everything. The man who had been giving full rein to his passions thought that when sickness toned down his blood if he repented he would go to heaven and be as good, to all intents and purposes, as a pure virgin. I hold that there can be no repentance—no supposable change, that will prevent a man from reaping what he sows. He will get to the other life just where he left off here—only he will appear worse in the clearer discernment which will be his lot there. Many urge that, be a man proud and corrupt as he please, if he only attends to his business he will be successful. The complexity of man is such that we are forced to admit that a man may reap in one sphere without doing so in any other sphere. Christ said of those who prayed on the street corners that they got what they sought—men's praise. If you obey the laws of physical health you will get what you want—physical health, but you will not get anything more.

I may say that we misjudge the potency, the universality, of this law, if we suppose that men who succeed in life succeed by things that are corrupt. A thief breaks into my house and steals a little silverware—it is but little that I have got—[laughter]—and disposes of it at the pawnbroker's. It may make him a few hundreds richer; he has been successful. But although he may prosper in that instance, and in another, and another, we must ask, What is the average condition of thieves? Any thief will tell you that it is one to be shunned. When a man is born cross-eyed—[laughter at Mr. Beecher's grimace]—he tries the operation for strabismus; but when a man is born with moral malformation, men say, "Oh! if he was born so, he cannot be blamed." Not if he cherishes the malformation? There have been many flagrant instances of men of the most corrupt lives suddenly acquiring large amounts of money and great notoriety, and they have done much to destroy the faith of young men in the necessity of morality and honesty. I hold that they did not come to their success by disobeying the laws of the industrial sphere; that it was by obedience to the laws that they succeeded. When afterward they came to disaster it was through disobedience to the natural laws. Prosperity based on virtue all around may come slowly, but it comes to stay. If success by evil comes fast it is because it is in a hurry to go. He that sows according to his lower life will reap all that it has to give—which is not a great deal. What will make the ox rich will not make the man rich. The man who builds his life on the laws of the body, or of society, or of the community, will get the reward each of them has to give. But no man is wise who don't obey the laws of his whole life.

ATTEMPTS TO CHEAT PROVIDENCE.

One of the most common things in life is to attempt to cheat Providence—to outwit God. Men who are giggling and giddy in private put on a sober countenance before others, and think to get the credit of being always sober. Men who are bad and corrupt in secret make a public appearance with their hands full of tracts, and believe that they will always have a good character. Men are counterfeiters, and think that if they go to church and put on religion nobody will ever know it. They live in one sphere and want to gather fruit in another. There is never but one person deceived by such a course, and that is the fool who practices it. A man can sow Canada thistles, but he will reap nothing but Canada thistles; and there is considerable difference between sowing and reaping them, I tell you. [Laughter.] An impure nature speaks aloud of its impurity. The craft that is in a man oozes out. God's sheriffs are after the bad man, and he can't escape them. You can't circulate a bogus spirit in this world—men have got too high for that. All this sort of game that has ever been tried since the days of Cataline has never succeeded. God and honest men have been against it. "Patience in well-doing" and rectitude *must* bring honor, and lies *cannot* prevail. Truth is the best shield. All tricks that involve false pretenses are full of damning destruction. It is not enough to obey the laws of the body and the laws of society and the laws of industry—we must also obey the laws of time and eternity.

A prayer for the objects inculcated in the sermon, the singing of the 1,242d hymn, and the benediction concluded the exercises.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

PLEASURE TRIPS OF THE PLYMOUTH ROCK, LONG BRANCH, FORT LEE, AND OTHER STEAMERS—GOVERNOR'S ISLAND—THE HARLEM BOATS.

The sultry weather yesterday had its effect in inducing a large number of people to patronize the many excursions which were presented to their notice. For fully an hour previous to the departure of the numerous steamboats their docks were crowded with a miscellaneous congregation. Jaunty-aired youths in paper shirt fronts with amazing pins in them, and smoking cheap cigars; servants in finery as profuse as their limited means would allow; the stolid Germans with numberless little ones accompanied by their mothers, who were in a constant state of solicitude lest some one of their little flock might fall overboard, and representatives of sunny Italy with harps slung over their shoulders or violins under their arms.

The Plymouth Rock, Jarrett & Palmer's excursion-boat, left her pier at the foot of Murray street, North River, at 9:30, and went up the Hudson with about 1,000 persons on board. Her decks and saloons were filled with ladies and children long before the hour of starting, and Gilmore's Band, the Plymouth Rock choir of boys, in navy blue, the Manhattan Glee Club, and the chime of bells cheered the voyagers and helped to while away the moments prior to the start. When the gorgeous steamer reached the foot of Twenty-third street the crowd on the pier was so great that it delayed her final departure twenty minutes to get everybody on board. At last, about 10:20, the paddles moved and away went the Plymouth Rock, with pennants and colors flying, the band playing, and the passengers waving their handkerchiefs and hats. The first landing was made at West Point and the second at Newburg. The trip was delightful, inasmuch as the sultry weather prevailing in New-York in the morning was left behind for fresh and bracing highland breezes. The vessel returned in the evening and everybody pronounced the trip highly enjoyable. The Plymouth Rock excursions will be continued throughout the week at the moderate charge of $1 for adults and half that sum for children under twelve years old.

The steam-boat Long Branch, formerly the Sleepy Hollow, carried a large number of excursionists to Newburg and other points along the Hudson River. The start was made from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., landings being made at West Tenth street at 8:30, and West Twenty-third street at 9 A. M. After a pleasant run, occupying an hour, during which those who left their homes without breakfast discussed fresh sandwiches, hot coffee, eggs, and other substantials, the first out-of-town landing was made at Yonkers, where only about a score of persons disembarked, the majority preferring to get off at places further up the river. At Iona Island, which is one of the most picturesque and favored pleasure resorts on the Hudson, a large number were left behind, the boat proceeding next to West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Newburg. Starting on the return trip from the latter place about 3 o'clock, the sail down the river was a delightful one, the boat arriving in the City just before nightfall. These excursions, which are under the management of the Lynch Brothers, will be repeated every Sunday during the Summer months.

No less than seven trips were made by the Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley, and Shady Side boats, from the foot of Canal and West Twenty-third streets. Owing to a rigid surveillance exercised by the managers of this route, the rowdy element, which on former seasons rendered these otherwise very enjoyable excursions rather unpleasant for respectable people, is compelled to conduct itself decorously or run the chance of being handed over to the Police on landing.

The steamer Neversink made two excursions to Rockaway Beach, and judging from the immense crowds carried on each trip, it may safely be said that the day was a profitable one to her owners. At 8:20 A. M. the little steamer left her slip at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, North River, and after touching at West Tenth and Barclay streets, proceeded to the foot of Grand street, Easter River, thence to Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, and, after recrossing and taking on additional passengers at Peck Slip, went on her way to Rockaway. On arriving at the beach the passengers speedily availed themselves of the facilities afforded for bathing and fishing. The boat returned to this City at 11:30 o'clock, and transported a second load to the beach. As the fare for the round trip was only fifty cents, a considerable amount of enjoyment was obtained at a trifling expense.

The Harlem boats afforded hourly opportunities for cheap excursions, and they were liberally patronized by a very large class. On arriving at Harlem the passengers made their way to Christ's Park, Karl's Park, High Bridge, and other popular resorts. The steamer Arrowsmith made three trips to Coney Island, leaving Twenty-fourth street, North River, at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M., and touching at various points on the North and East Rivers. At each landing-place large crowds of people were taken aboard, giving proof that the time-honored resort had not yet lost its attractions for pleasure-loving New-Yorkers.

The steam-boat Seawanhaka left Pier No. 24 East River at 9 A. M., and proceeded up the East River into the Sound, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, Glenwood, Glen Cove, and Roslyn. The return trip terminated soon after 6 P. M.

Although not much more than a stone's throw from the Battery, Governor's Island is one of the most interesting suburbs of the City. An unusually large number of persons visited the place yesterday, and spent a very pleasant afternoon there.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

A VENERABLE LAWSUIT.

THE STORY OF A CASE THAT HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR SIXTY YEARS, AND IS NOW AS VIGOROUS AS EVER.

From the Clark County (Ky.) Democrat.

There is now pending in the Clark Court of Common Pleas, and as yet undetermined, one of the most remarkable lawsuits that have ever come to our knowledge—remarkable for the length of time it has been depending, the amount of property in controversy, and the array of legal talent that at various times has been employed by the parties in interest. The suit was brought on the 23d of December, 1815, in the Bath Circuit Court in favor of Joseph Blackwell, for the recovery of a tract of over 19,000 acres of land lying chiefly in Bath County, and bounded in part by the waters of Licking River and Slate Creek. The plaintiff claimed title by virtue of an entry made under a Treasury warrant in July, 1784, and a subsequent surety on that entry for which a patent was issued some time afterward. He alleged that the various defendants held the land under different entries made by Alexander Orr, Jacob Myner, John Cockey Owings, Joel Harris, and others, and surveys and patents issued thereon, all of which were elder in date to the survey and patent under which he claimed title, but which, he insisted, were void for want of certainty, and otherwise contrary to "law and location." There were no less than ninety-nine defendants to the original bill, all of whom either had settled on parts of the land in controversy or claimed title thereto.

The cause progressed slowly, and did not reach a hearing until in 1831, during which and the two succeeding years judgments were rendered for plaintiff for the recovery of all the land sued for in the possession of parties then before the court. An appeal was taken from that judgment, and in 1835 the defendants obtained a reversal—not on the merits, but on technical grounds—and the cause was remanded to the Bath Circuit Court, where it dragged along until 1846, at which time the venue was changed to Clark County.

Joseph Blackwell, the plaintiff, had now been dead nearly thirty years, and his heirs made themselves parties to the suit; they asserted that though their father had all the time been nominal plaintiff, the real plaintiffs were William Marshall and John Fowler, who had conducted the suit, and claimed to have purchased from their father Joseph Blackwell. They denied that there was any such purchase, denied the authenticity of the power of attorney that was filed as evidence of it, and asserted that as it was made, if at all, while the land was in the possession of other parties, it was in violation of the laws against champerty and maintenance. On this question, which was incidental to the main issue, a decision was rendered adverse to Blackwell's heirs, and they appealed to the Court of Appeals in 1850, and there they were again defeated. This left Marshall's and Fowler's heirs the only plaintiffs, with the main question involved in just the same condition as sixty years before.

This suit was brought by Gen. Thomas Fletcher, (a great-uncle of the proprietor of this paper,) but it has survived him many years. Among the names of attorneys appearing on the record are those of Robert M. Bradley, of Lancaster; James Simpson, Kenas Farrow, R. Apperson, Robert Wickliffe, John B. Huston, B. J. Peters, Thomas Turner, and others of those who have figured as prominent lawyers of this part of Kentucky for the last sixty years. Among the exhibits is a deed certified by Garrett Davis in 1819, who was at that time Deputy Clerk of the Bath County Court.

This venerable litigation shows no symptom of dying out and dropping from the docket of the court. It is a bone of contention that is well covered with fat, and the attorneys who have given it their attention for so many years have no thought of giving up the contest now. The steps taken during the last few years evince a determination to let the case reach a final decision on its merits, even if another generation must take it in hand and complete the labors of their predecessors. The lapse of sixty years has not rendered it superannuated. The attorneys for the plaintiff evidently think there is something in it. It has traveled from Owingsville here and to the Court of Appeals at Frankfort twice and back, and we venture the prediction that it is not done traveling yet. It was a few months ago transferred to the Court of Common Pleas, where it has started out on a new career.

COL. JAMES M'COY.

GENERAL ORDER BY GEN. SHERMAN ANNOUNCING HIS DEATH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S., }
ST. LOUIS, MO., May 29, 1875. }
General Order No. 4.]

The General announces to the Army the death, at 3 o'clock this morning, in New-York, of his Aide-de-camp, Col. James McCoy, First Lieutenant, Fourth United States Artillery. Col. McCoy entered the military service as a First Lieutenant, Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, on the 21st of October, 1861; was selected as Aid-de-camp by Brigadier General Sherman at Paducah, Ky., on the organization of his division, on the 4th of March, 1862, and has remained constantly with the General in that capacity ever since, following his fortunes, and rising through all the grades to that of Colonel. He shared in all the battles and campaigns of his chief—Shiloh, Memphis, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Meridan, Atlanta, Savannah, and Goldsboro—and has been on duty near the General till within a short period of his death. Some years ago he sustained a fall, which injured his side, and, though of robust frame, his person sustained a shock which gradually produced serious consequences, and during the past Winter he has sojourned in Florida, in hopes to experience relief; but the telegraph has just announced his death in New-York City, while on his return to his post of duty, St. Louis, Mo. In the death of Col. McCoy the Army loses a brave, generous and manly soldier; his comrades and his friends a genial, kind, and courteous associate, and his family a husband and father ever thoughtful of their welfare and deeply anxious to provide for them after his departure, which he has apprehended for years. His body is now en route to his old home, Columbus, Ohio, for interment, and all Army officers within reach are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral. The General and his comrades of the Staff will attend the funeral and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and the flag at Army Head-quarters will remain at half-mast until after the funeral. By order of

Gen. SHERMAN.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Assistant Adjutant General.

DELINQUENT COUNTY TREASURERS.

From the Albany Argus, June 5.

The Attorney General has served formal summons and complaint upon the following County Treasurers for failure to return to the Controller certain sums with which they are charged as taxes due and payable on the 1st of May:

Name of Treasurer.	Amount due.
Sherman Williams, Chautauqua County	$41,000
Alex. S. Waters, Cortland County	3,300
Walter S. Fonda, Dutchess County	118,989
John M. Carpenter, Jefferson County	50,000
John Shepperd, Livingston County	25,251
Alonzo A. De Forest, Montgomery County	29,566
Luther H. Conklin, Oswego County	56,970
Marcus Field, Otsego County	11,868
Albert L. Hotchkin, Rensselaer County	100,000
Hugh McRoberts, Richmond County	21,189
John B. Gurney, Rockland County	15,792
Henry A. Mann, Saratoga County	43,603
George H. Bristol, Tompkins County	8,068
George M. Hasbrook, Ulster County	24,554
N. Holmes Odell, Westchester County	82,823
Total	$622,973

The Treasurer of Rensselaer County came down post haste yesterday to hand over four certificates of deposit for the amount due, which he claimed to have held since the 22d of April. The bank in which the Treasurer of Jefferson County deposited the taxes has failed, and he is therefore unable to pay over the amount.

The Treasurers of Albany and Erie Counties are allowed until September next to pay over the taxes for the cities of Albany and Buffalo; and they have already paid in the taxes for the remaining portion of their counties.

Revenue bonds for the amount of taxes due are authorized to be issued in New-York City, and steps have been taken to secure a compliance with the law. Kings County is in litigation, and no other action can now be taken.

The proceedings against the delinquent Treasurers are in charge of the Deputy Attorney General, Charles S. Fairchild, who will see that the law is fully enforced. The Treasurers of Broome, Cattaraugus, Herkimer, Monroe, Orange, Putnam, and Tioga Counties were on the delinquent list, and barely saved themselves from prosecution by paying in the amount due before steps had been fully perfected.

POISONED WATERS.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner* of Saturday says: "Information has been given us, on very respectable authority, that the water in the eastern end of the Pennsylvania Canal, and extending westward some distance, has recently become poisonous in its character, yet, at the same time, of a marine color, and singularly transparent, even to the whole depth, in its deepest parts. Every living thing in this portion of the canal has been poisoned, and can be seen lying dead at the bottom or on the surface; eels, snakes, and all kinds of fish, even bass, lay dead in the water, since this phenomenon has presented itself. Some thought the pumping out of the coal mines, and the flow of noxious water into the Susquehanna, and thence into the canal, might be the cause; others suggest that lime-boats have been sunk in the canal somewhere above. But there are many reasons for doubting the first solution of the cause, on account of the location of the feed of the canal, and the river not partaking of this corruption at that point. The second idea seems improbable, as there would be nothing in lime to destroy the fish. We shall doubtless hear more of this before long."

POISON IN THEIR BOOTS.

A correspondent of the Oroville (Butte County, Cal.,) *Mercury* makes the horrifying assertion that the gum boots so universally worn by gravel miners in California and elsewhere have latterly been lined with green flannel, the dye of which is arsenicated, and which has poisoned many persons, some fatally. The correspondent gives a specific instance of this kind of poisoning, stating that a Mr. McKiary, who lives on Cane's Creek, near Enterprise, has been suffering for several months from the use of these arsenicated boots, and that but for a skillful physician and attentive wife he would have died. He further alleges that "three more cases are under treatment in this neighborhood, (South Fork Feather River,) and a number gone to the hospitals, trying to find better care than in their lonely cabins." This account is given of the appearance of the disease produced by wearing the poisoned boots: "The first symptoms are the swelling of the lower extremities to two or three times the usual size, and then the flesh turns black. The suffering of the patient is terrible, under a constant burning sensation, until death relieves him." It is stated that the complaint is almost universal wherever the green-lined boots have been used, and reference is made to a company of Chinese among whom several deaths occurred last year, then attributed to an epidemic, but now traced to the boots.

A FIFTY-MILE RIDE.

A QUIET CONTEST IN SAN FRANCISCO—MOWREY THE WINNER IN TWO HOURS TWO MINUTES THIRTY-SIX AND A HALF SECONDS.

From the San Francisco Alta, May 30.

The fifty-mile riding match between Nell Mowrey and J. P. Smith came off yesterday according to programme. It was a contest, as advertised, for $1,000 a side, with the conditions that each man should have ten horses, and be compelled to change horses, or mount and dismount, in each mile. At the hour appointed Judge Haworth and Mr. C. E. Crittenden, of the Dexter Stables, appeared in the stand as judges for the occasion, with Mr. J. H. McAllister, O. A. Hickok, and James Mooney, the celebrated and successful driver of "Abe Edgington" for timers. The attendance was quite up to expectation, and during the fifty circuits many little incidents occurred which seemed to be the chief amusement, and certainly in a great measure relieved the dull monotony of the tame and uninteresting performance. Mowrey has frequently appeared before a California assembly on similar events, and as a *vaquero* of endurance and agility in lighting in and out of the saddle has no known superior, and consequently was a well-to-do favorite in the pools at $20, to $15 for Smith, of whom but little is known, except as a quiet farmer in the vicinity of Mayfield, with a reputation of domestic assiduity that on several occasions has brought to test his powers of endurance when in the saddle. Both men are of a tallish, slender build, well adapted to long hours on horseback. Of the two, Mowrey exhibited greater strength and activity, and as an expert in the mode of mounting and dismounting, is by far Smith's superior. An evidence of this was clearly perceptible in the fact that he gained on an average not less than two seconds at every change. His style was that of throwing himself from the saddle by a spring from his seat, and in mounting to spring from the ground, assisted by the horn of the saddle, and catch his seat while the horse was frequently under full headway. Added to this, he was greatly assisted by having a helper on horseback, who invariably accompanied him on the start and outcome by checking and starting his horse, while Mowrey had only to jump on and off. On the other hand, Smith had little or no assistance, except the equipage of his saddle, which was brought into requisition in a manner that showed conclusively his appreciation of its desirable assistance.

In the first fifteen miles of the journey Smith was chiefly in the lead, coming ahead, but going off behind, owing to Mowrey's advantage in making the changes, while Smith's horses were fully equal if not superior to Mowrey's, and in point of mishaps he was more lucky. One of Mowrey's horses, a beautiful bay, bucked frequently in starting, which caused his rider the loss of many minutes, and another, a roan, at one time when starting flew the track and jumped over the fence to gain admission with the *manada*, causing Mowrey to lose his seat and go to the ground, but without injury, and with action as quick as thought he sprang to his feet and threw himself on the back of another steed that stood near by, and went whizzing after his flying adversary at a rate that brought forth a hearty cheer. When the twenty-eighth mile was run Mowrey was one mile ahead; but, owing to detention, as above described, he fell back to one-half that distance, and finally closed the contest with an advantage of more than a quarter of a mile in 2 hours, 2 minutes, and 36½ seconds, the quickest mile, as taken by the timers, being 2:04, and the slowest 3:01½. Smith crossing under the string 16 seconds later.

A YOUTHFUL ELOPEMENT FROM ALBANY.

The Albany *Journal* gives the following account of the elopement of a young couple from that city, whose intimacy has not been suspected to exist beyond a mere speaking acquaintance: "The young gentleman in question is the son of a prominent State street business man, who resides on the hill; while the young lady, yet in her teens, is the daughter of a wealthy citizen residing on Madison avenue, in the vicinity of the Cathedral. She has been in attendance during the present term of one of our leading female educational institutions, and was expected to graduate during the present month. She is just verging on seventeen, and is as fair and lovely in face and form as she is sweet and gentle in her disposition. The young gentleman was a general favorite with his family and friends. It appears, according to the current rumor, that yesterday the discovery was made that both had left the city. The young lady had been absent from home during Thursday night, and an examination of her apartment by her distressed relatives brought to light a farewell letter, in which she informed them she had been married to the young gentleman referred to since October last, and had gone with him to seek a home elsewhere. Inquiry substantiated the truth as to their flight, but beyond that all is not so clear. The young lady, it is said, has been educated in the Catholic faith, while her young lover is a Protestant. The friends of both parties are much grieved over the affair, and steps have already been taken to search out and induce the fugitives to return home. They are supposed to have gone to New-York, and from thence into New-Jersey. The affair furnishes a subject of much comment, and gives the gossips a fruitful theme to descant upon."

CARRYING A BULLET FOR THREESCORE YEARS.

The Dansville *Advertiser* tells the following: "On Friday, May 28, Moses George, of this village, a veteran of the war of 1812, who has passed his eightieth year, extracted from his groin a bullet which was buried there by the rifle of an Indian, at the battle of Chippewa, on the 5th day of July, 1815. The bullet struck the inside of the right leg near the groin as the soldier was wheeling into line, and badly shattered the thigh bone. The bullet weighs a full half ounce and is concave on one side, showing the impress of the bone which it struck. It is somewhat blackened, but beneath a thin coating the lead is as pure and bright as it was over half a century ago. The results of the wound made by the bullet were very severe. The limb has shortened six inches or more, and below the thigh and reaching nearly to the knee is thickly scarred, where pieces of the shattered bone, over fifty in all, have from time to time worked out. The bullet did not return by its original entrance, but came to the surface about four inches above, and was taken out by the veteran himself without the aid of instruments. He was overjoyed to get his eyes on the old enemy who had worried him so long."

MILLET'S LANDSCAPES.

The *Athenæum* of May 22 says the following works of Jean François Millet were sold during the week before last in Paris: "Petite Bergère assise," 10,000; "Mère avec ses Enfants," 7,500; "Une Maison du Hameau de Gruchy," 6,400; "Latière accoudée contre un Arbre," 7,600; "Femme portant des Seaux," 5,100; "Femme travant une Vache," 6,800; "Les Tondeurs de Moutons," 7,100; "Fendeurs de Bois," 10,000; "La Fin de la Journée," 7,300; "Les Tueurs de Cochons," 24,000; "Jeune Bergère assise sur une Roche," 13,000; "Barque de Pêcheurs en Mer," 6,300; La Famille du Paysan," 5,110; "Coup de Vent," 10,900; "Jeune Mère berçant son Enfant," 5,800; "Le Soir," 6,050; "Eglise de Gréville," 12,200; "Latière Normande à Gréville," 5,000; "Ane dans une Laude," 6,950; "Chasse aux Flambeaux," 5,000; "Bergère rentrant avec son Troupeau," 11,000; "La Mer, Vue des Pâturages de Gréville, 14,200. The total produced by the sale amounted to 321,000 francs.

A COLORED FARMER'S PROFITS.

The Pittsburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* says that Washington Jones, an industrious colored citizen of Dinwiddie, made on his farm in that county last year the following fine crop, with the assistance of one man, a girl, and a boy, and only one mule to plow:

5,575 lb. tobacco, which netted him	$658 18
2 bales cotton	170 00
60 bushels wheat	78 00
70 bbls. corn	280 00
5,000 lb. fodder	50 00
Tops and shucks	25 00
130 lb. seed-cotton	4 00
Total	$1,265 18

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Post Office changes during the week ending June 5, 1875:

New-England.—Office Established—West Deering, Hillsborough County, N. H., James M. Appleton, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Michael Broderick, Benedicta, Aroostook County, Me.; Abram G. Gerow, North Hermon, Penobscot County, Me.

New-York.—Name Changed—Blooming Grove, Orange County, to Washingtonville. Postmasters Appointed—William Kegg, Cranberry Creek, Fulton County; Jason Corning, Fort Ann, Washington County; Mrs. Sarah E. Andrews, Huron, Wayne County; Jacob Miller, New-Ohio, Broome County; Nathan Chipman, Summer Hill, Cayuga County; Harvey Morgan, Venice Centre, Cayuga County; Paul Snyder, West Saugerties, Ulster County.

New Jersey.—Office Established—Highlands, Monmouth County, Alexander Brand, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Reuben Pierson, Cherryville, Hunterdon County; Thomas M. Seeley, Tuckahoe, Cape May County.

Pennsylvania.—Office Established—Best, Lehigh County, Emanuel Wehr, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—C. W. Tidd, Barclay, Bradford County; Thomas Robinson, Bullsville, Washington County; John H. Long, Blue Knob, Blair County; John W. Drake, Carverton, Luzerne County; George M. Betts, Chatham Run, Clinton County; Alexander A. Kirk, Franklin Mills, Fulton County; Thomas H. Frost, Frost's Station, Fayette County; Jacob S. Geller, Kulpsville, Montgomery County.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Gillespie, aged five years, fell out of a second-story window at his parents' residence, No. 116 Mott street, and sustained serious injuries.

The remains of an unknown man were found last evening in the North River at the foot of Sixteenth street, and were removed to the Morgue.

James Waters, of No. 61 Baxter street, was struck on the head with a stone by a negress known as "Long Jane," who escaped. Waters, who was severely injured, was cared for at the Park Hospital.

Peter Gilroy, of No. 92 Baxter street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of cutting Peter Glynn, living in East Sixteenth street, between Avenues B and C, in the face with a knife on Saturday night.

James Mahoney, a newsboy residing at No. 70 Greenwich street, confessed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday that he had picked the pocket of William Goodwin, of No. 2 Front street, of $4, and was held to answer.

William Mesterer, lately from Chicago, fell into the North River at Pier No. 26, last evening, and was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Pendergast, who leaped into the water and brought him ashore.

Thomas Sloan, aged seven years, of No. 557 First avenue, fell overboard at the foot of East Thirty-third street, yesterday afternoon, and was rescued from drowning by some of the bystanders who witnessed the accident.

Ernest Wolfran, aged forty-nine, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by swallowing a quantity of Paris green, at his residence, No. 157 Waverley place. He was attended by Police Surgeon Walker, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Anton Rostatter, a shoemaker, at No. 420 East Nineteenth street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing a breastpin, necklace, ear-rings, and finger-rings, of the value of $145, from Fannie Cantowitch, of No. 39 Baxter street.

Mary O'Rourke, of No. 345 West Sixteenth street, was badly beaten by her husband, Michael O'Rourke, yesterday, and her left arm broken in three places. She was attended by Police Surgeon Wade, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. Her husband was arrested.

Catharine O'Brien, aged seventy, having no home, attempted to kill herself by jumping into the East River from the pier foot of Market street. She was rescued, and on being arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, was sent to the Work-house for six months as a vagrant.

At 6 o'clock last evening, Reuben Richardson and Benjamin C. Sanders, colored sailors, became involved in a quarrel at the boarding-house, No. 46 Baxter street, and Richardson cut Sanders under the left shoulder and on the left hand with a large sheath-knife. Sanders was taken to Bellevue Hospital and Richardson was arrested.

Patrick Carroll and his wife Carrie, residing at No. 72 Greenwich street, were committed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, by Justice Otterbourg, on the charge of stealing from Annie Green, a young woman who lived in the same house, a black silk suit, worth $100; black alpaca suit, worth $20; white muslin suit, $10, two calico suits, $6; six skirts, $5; and undergarments, $15.

Nelson E. Sherwood was yesterday held in $1,000 bail to answer, by Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, for obtaining money under false pretenses. He called on Mrs. Mary Abberton, and representing that he was an agent for Crolius & Co., of No. 294 Broadway, obtained $11 from her. It is said that there are several other charges against him.

Martha Pinckney, a professional cook, of No. 136 West Thirty-second street, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with stealing a diamond ring worth $150 from Mr. Richard Sage, of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, near Tenth avenue. She pleaded guilty to the charge and returned the ring.

On Saturday evening Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, surprised a crowd of roughs in a lumber-yard on West street, between Houston and King streets. They fled in all directions, but he succeeded in arresting John Barron and John O'Connell, who had been apparently engaged in a prize fight. They were both locked up and fined yesterday, at the Washington Place Police Court by Justice Wandell.

Work upon the wreck of the British frigate Hussar, lying at Port Morris, which was suspended two years ago, will be resumed to-day. The object is, of course, to recover the treasure in the sunken vessel. The company engaged in the enterprise were never so confident of success as now, and before cold weather again compels them to cease operations they are sanguine that the wreck will have been thoroughly explored.

George Evans, alias "The Kid," an ex-convict, was brought before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, charged with stabbing John Warren, of Sixty-fifth street and Third avenue, in the back, inflicting a dangerous wound. On Saturday night Mr. Warren was passing through Greene street, and when near the corner of Houston street was attacked and stabbed by Evans without the slightest provocation. Evans was committed by Justice Wandell to await the result of Mr. Warren's injuries. The latter is at present in Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

Edward Mullen, of No. 1,750 Fulton street, bit off Patrick Flaherty's ear on the 1st inst., and he was arrested yesterday.

George Heitekamps, a German, who resided on the Jamaica plank road, between Sheffield and Georgia avenues, in East New-York, died suddenly, late Saturday night. Coroner Sims was notified.

A raid was made early yesterday morning by a platoon of Police led by Capt. Kaiser, on a disorderly house at No. 59 Moore street. Four women and one man were arrested and held for examination.

James Dennin, of Portland avenue, was found bleeding from a scalp wound near Fort Greene Park. His wound was dressed at the City Hospital. He said he had been hurt in a fight, but refused to make a complaint and went home.

The corner-stone of the new building of the Church of St. Francis de Sales, corner of Broadway and Hall street, was laid yesterday by Bishop Loughlin, assisted by Father Delancy, the Pastor of the church. A large crowd gathered to witness the ceremonies, among whom were a large number of members of the St. Patrick Mutual Alliance and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Patrick Glynn, aged fifteen years, of No. 205 North Eighth street, went into Hugh Clark's lime kiln, at North Tenth street, on Saturday morning, and lay down to sleep. About noon a workman found him laying on his face, dead, evidently having been suffocated by the fumes of the lime on which he was lying. His body was taken to his residence, and Coroner Nolan was notified.

James Norton, of Second avenue and Second street, was attacked at 12:30 A. M. yesterday by five highwaymen on Carroll street, near Van Brunt. A hard fight ensued, and Norton was at length overpowered and robbed of $10 and his coat. William Burns, aged twenty-two, of Columbia street and Hamilton avenue, and James Sweeny, of No. 24 Carroll street, have been arrested on suspicion.

LONG ISLAND.

The grass and grain crops generally throughout Long Island have been much injured in consequence of the long-continued drought, but the fruit crop at present promises well.

The State Charities Aid Society have called a mass-meeting, to be held in the Town Hall at Flushing, on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., the purpose being to ascertain what can be done in that town to strengthen the hands of the Society in its work of ameliorating the condition of criminals and improving the management of prisons and other public institutions.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Queens County Agricultural Society, was held at the Fair Grounds, Mineola, on Saturday afternoon, chiefly to make preparations for the coming Horticultural Exhibition, to take place on the 23d and 24th insts., and which, according to the present indications, will be the most important and successful ones ever held by the society.

STATEN ISLAND.

Right Rev. Bishop Potter will visit the Church of the Ascension at New-Brighton on the first Sunday in July, and administer the rite of Confirmation.

Rev. F. F. Hagen, formerly of the Moravian Church, at New-Dorp, has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Moravian Church at Harmony, Iowa.

Mr. Julius Credo, Collector and Treasurer of Edgewater, will continue the sale of property for unpaid taxes to-morrow, at the Village Hall, Stapleton. A number of plots and lots have already been sold, but most of the delinquents are coming forward and paying their water taxes.

The managers of the Mariners' Family Asylum will hold a fair and festival on the afternoons and evenings of the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th insts. at the asylum, Stapleton. The twenty-second anniversary of the Mariners' Family Asylum will be held on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. There will be addresses by clergymen and others, beside musical and other exercises.

The Hiawatha Boat Club made a trip around the east end of Staten Island one day last week in their new six-oared gig, starting from their boat-house at Clifton Landing, at 1:31 P. M., and arriving at Tottenville—a distance of about eighteen miles—at 4:30 P. M. Returning, they left Tottenville at 5:15, and arrived at their boat-house at 8:15 P. M. The officers of the club are: Captain, George L. Hall; Lieutenant, D. A. Griffin; Treasurer, W. F. Ware, and Secretary, R. Slack.

A RUMOR

is in circulation that Piles cannot be cured. It is wholly without foundation, however, for DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR has never been known to fail.—*Advertisement.*

KNOX'S ALASKA CASSIMERES.—The name of this elegantly conceived Summer hat for gentlemen has a deliciously cool sound, suggestive of comfort. It is extremely light in weight and possesses all the qualities of excellence to secure for it the title of the favorite of the season. Buy your HATS at KNOX'S No. 212 Broadway, or in his Fifth Avenue Hotel store.—*Advertisement.*

THE BEST and most economical soap in use is PYLE'S O. K. Speaks for itself on trial.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Charles B. Russell, Mrs. Charles B. Russel, Miss Thurman, Miss M. L. Thurman, J. J. Wilder, J. H. Sayre, W. J. Dow, Mrs. W. J. Dow, J. H. Crowell, Mrs. J. H. Crowell, the three Misses Crowell, H. Crippin, John H. Hunter, Right Rev. Thomas Grace, D. D., C. Bate, Fred Barber, James Morand, Benjamin Vaughan, Mrs. Benjamin Vaughan, Fred Ledward, Mrs. Fred Ledward, Mrs. N. E. Merrell, Miss Merrell, Isaac Jenks, Mrs. Isaac Jenks, J. H. Hodgson, Mrs. J. H. Hodgson and infant, Miss Della Hodgson, H. Morgan, C. S. Dawson, George Miller, Mr. Yeates, H. S. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Wills, Miss Wills, Rev. H. S. Acworth, Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Chandler, A. Campbell, J. W. Ross, Miss M. Bradshaw, Miss Annie McKeon, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hill, James M. Clarke, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Pigson, Mr. Greenwood, Y. Silleck, J. Goldsmith, Peter Mesick, A. Ruhl, Henry Ridder, E. Mont, J. D. Grey, Harris Noe, R. Williams, Mrs. R. Williams, W. A. Beil, James Ingalls, J. K. Crooks, C. H. Tenney, Rev. James J. Doherty, Phil Dater, S. W. Sansom, C. D. Tenney, George Fox, Mrs. Hess.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—R. Evans, S. A. Douglas Volk, D. Stearn, J. L. Lieb, G. Billett, E. Parrott, A. Marshall, U. D. Beardmore, C. Willem, J. M. Linton, A. Irons, P. Hanson, R. F. B. Portman, A. W. Seymour, J. Haworth, J. Montifiore, Jr., A. Breentenfeld, D. Smith, S. Smith, U. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. I. Iles, Mrs. W. Bagerly, Miss M. Bagerly, J. Bagerly, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spingler, Mrs. D. Austin, Miss G. Atkin, Mrs. J. Stevenson and daughter, Mrs. T. A. Parker, Dr. T. H. Jackson, Mrs. T. H. Jackson and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dingle, Mrs. G. Baetens and child, Miss M. Pixley, Miss T. Juliffe, Miss P. Hutchinson, Miss J. Hutchinson, Rev. W. Melien, Rev. M. S. Leet, Rev. D. McCartie.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun sets.....7:28 | Moon sets.11:25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10:58 | Gov. Island.11:47 | Hell Gate.. 1:08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, June 6.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool May 26, via Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 47 cabin and 509 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. June 3, lat 41 01, lon. 55 28, spoke bark Princess Louise standing northward; 4th, lat. 41, lon 62 35, a State Line steam-ship bound E.; same date, &c. steam-ship Canada, hence for London.

Steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool, May 29, lat. 50 36, lon. 18 36, passed a bark under jury-masts bound E.; 30th, lat. 50 06, lon. 26 04, passed steam-ship Baltic, hence for Liverpool; June 2, lat. 45 51, lon. 49 25, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.; 4th, lat. 42 06, lon. 65 24, passed ship Vancouver, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool. The Adriatic brings 73 cabin and 314 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston May 29, via Key West June 2, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Bark Mary G. Reed (of Waldoboro,) Geyer, Caibarien 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Maria Frisari (Ital.,) Paulino, Antwerp 50 ds., with rags to Charles Zinn & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Salitta, Patridge, Faza 18 ds., with sugar to Commercial Warehouse Company—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Schr. E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Georgetown, S. C., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Mary G. Curren, (of Provincetown,) McMillan, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. Liuni & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Agile, Roberts, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. B. T. Riggs, Mason, Virginia.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Bennett, Virginia.

Schr. O. H. Booth, Bennett, Virginia.

Schr. A. G. Ireland, [illegible], Brunswick, Ga., 13 ds., with naval stores to Eppinger, Russell & Co.—vessel to Van[illegible] & Bro.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, O'Keef, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Phenix, Hubbard, Boston.

Schr. [illegible], Nickerson, [illegible], for Elizabethport.

Schr. Presto, Libby, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. [illegible] L. Ward, Freeman, Gardiner, with lumber to J. [illegible] Smith.

Schr. Garland, Libby, Machias, with lumber to master.

Schr. Siak, Sherman, Machias, with lumber to order.

Schr. Sallie Bu[illegible], [illegible], City Island.

Schr. H. R. Crowell, Colton, Fall River.

Schr. Jos. Rogers, Rogers, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dissoway, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Wm. H. Kinzel, Soper, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Wm. E. Graves, Tupper, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Nickerson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Squires, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cornelia, Thompson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Goldsmith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. Hatch, Green, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fly, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., cloudy and hazy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, June 6.—The Hamburg-American steamer Frisia, Capt. Meier, from New-York May 27, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

(ESTABLISHED 1840.)

DIAMONDS

RANDEL, BAREMORE & CO

EXCLUSIVELY DIAMOND JEWELERS,
COR. MAIDEN LANE and NASSAU ST., N.Y.,
(UP STAIRS.)
No. 51 A Conduit, London, W.

A GREAT SALE OF

CARPETS,

OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV.,
now offers an entire wholesale stock at retail.

The largest assortment in the City at less than cost of importation, consisting of
MOQUET CARPETS, from $2 75 per yard.
VELVET CARPETS, from $2 25 per yard.
BODY BRUSSELS, from $1 75 per yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, from $1 per yard.
THREE-PLY, from $1 25 per yard.
TAPESTRY INGRAINS, from $1 per yard.
EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS, from $1 per yard.
SUPER INGRAINS, from 50c. per yard.
Entire cargo of white, red, checked, and fancy MATTINGS for sale in quantities to suit.
OIL-CLOTHS, all widths, from 50c.
REAL LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, from $2 to $50 per pair, finest imported.

Tourists' Articles.

TRAVELING BAGS,
Furnished and unfurnished DRESSING CASES, Folios, Inkstands, Shawl Straps, Drinking Cups, &c.
TRAVELING CLOCKS.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN ST.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
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EVERYTHING IN HOMEOPATHY
AT HUMPHREYS', NOS. 562 AND 817 BROADWAY.
FAMILY MEDICINE CASES, HOMEOPATHIC BOOKS, HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, VETERINARY SPECIFICS,
And Homeopathic Medicines in TINCTURES, TRITURATIONS, DILUTIONS, PELLETS, &c. HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL.

Representative

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

ART-WORKERS IN SILVER, TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE.
PURE WHITE LEAD, (ATLANTIC,) ROBERT COLGATE & CO., CORNER PEARL AND BEEKMAN STS.
PIANOS, STEINWAY & SONS, STEINWAY HALL, 14TH ST.
MASONIC AND MILITARY GOODS, SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 19 MAIDEN LANE.
FLAX THREADS, BARBOUR BROTHERS, 134 CHURCH ST.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., 550 BROADWAY.
GAS FIXTURES, MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., 597 BROADWAY.
STARCH, F. KINGSFORD & SONS, OSWEGO, E. C. CHAPIN, Agent, 146 DUANE ST.
CUTLERY, MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 49 CHAMBERS ST.
WORKERS IN HARD-WOOD LUMBER AND VENEERS, GEORGE W. READ & CO., 186 TO 200 LEWIS ST., FOOT OF 6TH ST., EAST RIVER.
TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS, CROUCH & FITZGERALD, 1 MAIDEN LANE AND 556 BROADWAY.
EUROPEAN TRAVEL, WHITE STAR LINE, (ADRIATIC SAILS JUNE 12, AT NOON.) 19 BROADWAY.
NOVELTIES IN FINE FANCY GOODS, TIFFANY & CO., 57 RUE DU CHATEAUDUN, (CHAUSSEE D'ANTIN,) PARIS. PLACE CORNAVIN, (NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,) GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

ARTISTIC AND FINE GOODS,

For Personal and Household Use.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES, TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE.
ART FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS, HERTER BROTHERS, 877 BROADWAY.
CLOTHING, BROOKS BROTHERS, BROADWAY AND BOND ST.
FINE WATCHES, TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE.
CARPETS, W. & J. SLOANE, 649 TO 655 BROADWAY.
ART BRONZES AND ARTISTIC GAS FIXTURES, HENRY T. COX & CO., 634 AND 636 BROADWAY.
GUNS, RIFLES, AND SPORTING OUTFITS, SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 19 MAIDEN LANE.
OPTICIANS—SPECTACLES, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 601 BROADWAY AND 942 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, UNION ADAMS & CO., 913 BROADWAY.
PORTRAITS, W. KURTZ, 23D ST. AND MADISON SQUARE.
CHINA AND GLASS-WARE, DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., 747 BROADWAY.
MUSICAL BOXES, M. J. PAILLARD & CO., 680 BROADWAY.
RUBBER HOSE FOR GARDENING AND STREET PURPOSES, D. HODGMAN & CO., CORNER MAIDEN LANE AND NASSAU ST.
DIAMONDS, (WHOLESALE,) RANDEL, BAREMORE & CO., 29 MAIDEN LANE AND 58 NASSAU ST.
SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM, PECK & SNYDER, 126 NASSAU ST.
FISHING TACKLE, NEWPORT BASS AND COMBINATION TRUNK ROD FOR TRAVELERS.

GROCERS' FINE GOODS.

CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT, F. E. SMITH & CO., ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS, BROOKLYN.

IN OTHER BRANCHES OF TRADE:

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, (65 Branches,) DUN, BARLOW & CO., 335 BROADWAY.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS, F. G. & C. S. BROWN, CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL ST.
BOOK-BINDERS, (Fine bindings a specialty,) R. W. SMITH & CO., 46 MARION ST.
PATENT WIRE SIGNS, SIGN AND STORE PAINTING, UPHAM & CO., 399 BROADWAY.

Communications should be addressed,

JOHN MANNING,

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NEW-YORK CITY.

FANS.

WHITE and BLACK, painted, with PEACOCK and MARABOUT FEATHERS; also TORTOISE-SHELL and PEARL.
A new and choice assortment.
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN ST.

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